THE FRANKLIN REVIEW.

VOLUME I. CHAMBERSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1895. NUMBER 24.

LOCAL DIRECTORY.

Officers Of Franklin County And Of Chambersburg Borough.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE—John Stewart. Term expires 1898.
SHERIFF—Robert G. Jones. Term expires 1895.
PROTHONOTARY—Geo. A. Hornbaker. Term expires 1896.
REGISTER AND RECORDER—J. H. Ledy. Term expires 1896.
CLERK OF THE COURTS—D. L. Grove. Term expires 1896.
TREASURER—Andrew S. Stover. Term expires 1896.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—Charles Walters. Term expires 1895.
COMMISSIONERS—George V. Johnston, Samuel S. Reisher, E. S. Baer. Terms expire 1896.
DIRECTORS OF THE POOR—George W. Immell, term expires 1895; William B. Shields, term expires 1896; John G. Youst, term expires 1897.
AUDITORS—T. M. Smith, John A. Pfoutz, John R. Pilgrim; terms expire 1896.
JURY COMMISSIONERS—B. M. Martin, John L. Brindle; terms expire 1897.
COUNTY SURVEYOR—S. V. Wingert. Term expires 1895.
CORONER—James S. Kennedy. Term expires 1896.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

BURGESS—John R. Orr.
COUNCILMEN—William Stake, J. B. Hoyer, Fred B. Reed, A. H. Rice, Alson Stager, George A. Minnich, George Palmer, B. K. Hassler.
CLERK OF COUNCIL—D. B. Kirby.
TREASURER—E. J. Black.
TAX COLLECTOR—Daniel Harmony.
AUDITORS—George C. Cooke, Frank Huber.

COURT CALENDAR—1895.

Thirtyninth Judicial District of Pennsylvania.

REGULAR TERMS:	ORPHANS' COURT:
Feb. 4th 1st Monday,	Jan. 22d 4th Tuesday,
April 22d 4th "	March 26th 4th "
Sept. 2d 1st "	June 25th 4th "
Dec. 2d 1st "	Oct. 22d 4th "

The third week of each regular term is appointed for the trial of Equity Cases.

SPECIAL TERMS—Court of Common Pleas:
20th May 3d Monday, | 14th Oct. 2d Monday.
ARGUMENT COURT 4th Tuesday of each month excepting April, July and December.

DETAILED CALENDAR:

January 22d,	Orphans' Court,
February 4th,	Regular Term,
February 26th,	Argument Court,
March 11th,	Supreme Court,
March 26th,	Orphans' Court,
April 22d,	Regular Term,
May 20th,	Special Term,
May 28th,	Argument Court,
June 25th,	Orphans' Court,
August 27th,	Argument Court,
September 2d,	Regular Term,
September 24th	Argument Court,
October 14th,	Special Term,
October 22d,	Orphans' Court,
November 7th.	Election Returns,
November 26th,	Argument Court,
December 2d,	Regular Term.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. S. W. BOYD

Has removed his Dental Office and residence to No. 115 South Main St., a few doors South of Cressler & Keefer's Drug store. Prices of Dental Operations reduced to suit the times.

FULL SETS OF TEETH $8 AND $10.
All work WARRANTED.

WM. F. TEETER, D. D. S.

Has had 20 years' successful experience in ALL KINDS OF DENTAL PRACTICE.
Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College.
OFFICE: 209 South Main St.,
Chambersburg, Pa.

DRS. RAMSEY AND MACLAY, Practitioners of Medicine.

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat carefully treated. Special courses have been taken in the study of diseases of these organs.
Offices No. 38 East Market Street.
Chambersburg, Pa.

T. Z. MINEHART,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office opposite Court House,
Chambersburg, Pa.

WALTER F. HOLLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Collections promptly made.
Office East Market Street.

H. B. McNulty,

THE LEADING

Real Estate and Fire Insurance Agent.

Real Estate of every description for sale. Houses rented and rents collected.

LOANS NEGOTIATED
ON
FIRST MORTGAGE LIENS.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.
REPRESENTS THE
BEST COMPANIES.

Persons having Real Estate for Sale will do well by placing same in my hands.

H. B. McNulty,
General Insurance Agent.

Fine Cabinet Photos,
$2.00 per Doz.
AT
BEIDEL'S NEW STUDIO,
386 East Market St.
(One Square East of C. V. R. R.)
Sittings made on cloudy as well as clear days.

DRESSING ROOM
for those wishing to arrange toilet at Studio.

COPYING OF ALL KINDS
and view and commercial work up to 20x24 inches in size. More artistic and finer finished work, guaranteed, than at any time during my twenty-two years experience at the camera.

Your patronage respectfully solicited.
H. Frank Beidel.

THE ESSENTIALS OF A GOOD CROP.

The following paper was read some days ago before a Farmers' Institute by a young farmer who likes his calling and is succeeding in it.

As farmers and agriculturists we are all interested in the matter of crops and how to grow them, and it is but right and natural that we should be, as their care and attention furnish us employment during a greater part of the year, and to them we look for a large percentage of our profits when we balance up our yearly accounts. With such an important question as the above for a subject, if this short paper fails to interest those engaged in farming, the blame must rest with the writer and not with the program committee. What constitutes a good crop varies materially with different farmers and especially in different sections of the country; for example, what would be considered a fair yield of wheat in Pennsylvania, might not be at all satisfactory to our farmer friends in some parts of the great Northwest. So, too, we can't expect to compete with the Mississippi valley in the raising of corn. In treating this subject therefor, we will endeavor to confine ourselves to the crops generally grown in our own locality.

In order to secure a good crop a great many things must be taken into consideration. First and primarily, we must have good soil in which to deposit our seed. Most of the earth's surface, suitable for cultivation, is naturally productive, having been so created and the vegetable matter that for centuries has been falling and decaying upon it, has had the effect of making it still more fertile. With constant and often injudicious croping, however, this vegetable matter and natural plant food becomes exhausted and the soil, to use a well known expression, becomes poor. Now, we all know that there is little profit in farming poor land. The first thing then for the farmer to do, when he sees that his land has become unproductive is to find out what his soil needs, what elements have been exhausted, and begin at once to supply the deficiency.

Perhaps we should say, just here, that the farmer should not wait until his land shows signs of poverty before he begins this feeding process. In either case, however, the soil must be fed if we would expect any return for our labor. One of our institute instructors some years ago said, "keep the land working and feed it well." This feeding or fertilizing process is a most important matter and one that requires good judgment, and is attended with no little expense. The best known source from which artificial plant-food is derived, is from barnyard manure. There is quite a diversity of opinion among good farmers as to what is the best and most satisfactory way of applying this valuable product of the farm. Some ten or fifteen years ago the custom was to put it on the wheat ground in the fall, either plowing it under or if fine and well rotted using as a top dressing. Since the introduction of commercial fertilizers however, the barnyard manure, to a large extent, has been dropped as a wheat fertilizer and many farmers have adopted the plan of using it on their corn. It seems to me that there can be little doubt as to the advantages to be attained by this change. Formerly the manure of the farm was allowed to accummulate for a whole year in a good, bad, or indifferent yard, the very essence of it being leeched out and washed away by the rains. By the present plan however, the elements do not have much chance at the manure pile, as most careful farmers have their yards cleaned two or three times during the year, much of the manure never seeing the yard, being hauled direct from the stable to the field. Cornfields treated to a liberal coat of good manure, either plowed down or top dressed (we prefer the latter) seldom fail to respond with a good crop, the season being a tall favorable. In hauling direct from the stable to the field, the objection is sometimes raised that the manure is too course, to be well worked up in time for the coming crop, but with the improved machinery at our command, together with the advantages to be obtained by having the manure where it will most help the coming grass crop, this objection will have to be ruled out. Of late years, as we have noticed, the use of commercial fertilizers has grown wonderfully in favor, especially in the growing of wheat and grass. The objection to be made to this method of manuring, is the outlay of so much hard earned cash. This objection is worthy of some consideration, but on the other hand it is pretty generally admitted that the farmer who has the largest phosphate bill, has also the fullest granary and hay sheds and perhaps the largest bank account. On some soils lime seems to be the one thing needful. We have known of farms apparently poor and completely run down to have been renewed and built up by an application or two of lime, in some instances as much as 250 bushels per acre being used. To-day these same farms are among the best producing farms in the neighborhood. Another method of fertilizing and one not so generally practiced perhaps as it should be, is that of plowing under a heavy coat of grass or grain in its unripe state. This green-manuring as it is called, seldom fails to produce a good return for the labor expended, leaving the soil in a much better condition physically on account of the vegetable humus thus obtained. In practicing this method of fertilizing, certainly nothing better could be asked for than a heavy coat of green clover, rich in nitrogen and other plant foods, it makes the ideal manure.

Aside from its manurial qualities it makes the very best of hay and pasture. Darwin commenting on clover as a bee producer aptly says: "The bee supply of England depends upon the old maids, reasoning thus: The bee depends on clover, clover on cloverseed, cloverseed depends upon bumble bees, bumble bees depend on field mice, field mice on cats. Old maids keep cats." The next essential to be noticed is that of tillage or cultivation. The farmer is known as the tiller of the soil, and the better he cultivates his soil and thus assists the sun, heat and air to get to the growing plant, the better he deserves the name of tiller. The chief objects of tillage are two. First to prepare a suitable seed-bed and properly cover the seed sown, and second to keep the soil in good condition during the growth of the plant. This last named object is especially applicable to the growth of a corn crop. This being our most important and best paying crop, it is very desirable that the very best methods known to agriculture be employed in its cultivation. The best time to work corn is before it is planted. Have the ground carefully plowed, in the fall if possible, as the freezing and thawing of a long winter assists wonderfully in pulverizing the soil and also destroys millions of insects and worms in the larvæ state. In the spring as soon as the ground is dry, the process of preparing the soil for the coming crop should be begun. With the improved appliances in the way of spring harrows and cultivators, this work is greatly facilitated and also rendered more effective. When the corn is planted you need not wait until the plant is up, but if the field shows signs of being either grassy or weedy, put in the cultivator and keep at it as there will be far less danger of doing injury to the corn now than there will be two months later, when the roots will have penetrated the soil in all directions and thus be liable to a pruning, especially so, if the old fashioned and antiquated long, broad shovels are employed to do the work. Rotation though not an absolute essential to a good crop, is nevertheless of too much importance to be entirely ignored or passed over carelessly. All plants do not need the same kinds of food, at least not in the same proportions. Cropping a field with the same kind of grain or other product for a long period of time tends to exhaust certain elements in that soil, and consequently render it unproductive. To overcome this evil, most farmers practice a system of rotation. There is no iron-clad rule regulating this matter, but experience has taught us that as good a plan as any, if not the best plan, is to have corn, wheat and grass succeed each other. Other systems could be named, but for our locality the above mentioned is the most convenient and satisfactory plan.

Drainage and irrigation in many parts of the country are essential to good crops. Both are expensive operations however, and are only resorted to in extreme cases. The former, to get rid of an excess of moisture; the latter to supply a lack of the same. In favor of the latter system it may be said that vast tracts of what were once arid desert in the western part of the United States are now notably fertile and productive, seldom if ever missing a crop, the change being due solely to this artificial moisture supply. Fortunately for us, however, the present season excepted, we have never felt the need of an expensive substitute of this kind for the old-fashioned, refreshing rain.

Another important consideration in the production of a crop, is the selection of the proper kinds of grain and grass seeds for sowing. One bushel of well-selected, properly cleaned seed wheat might readily yield a larger return to the farmer sowing it than a bushel and a-half of some dirty inferior stuff. In the selection of grass seeds, timothy and clover, this is emphatically true, as a little carelessness in the choice of these seeds may result in an endless amount of trouble and expense in the way of noxious weeds that are not only unsightly but also unprofitable tenants of the soil. They not only make use of vast quantities of plant food in the soil, but they rob the soil of its moisture and thus to a great extent restrict the growth of other valuable plants. It has been found by actual experiment that a ton of ordinary pig weed contains as much phosphoric acid, twice as much nitrogen and five times the amount of potash as a ton of ordinary manure. We certainly have no room for the weeds.

A requisite more important than any already mentioned and one over which the farmer has no control, unless irrigation be resorted to, is that of the moisture supply, coming to us as it does, in the form of rain and snow. We can sow and plant our crops ever so carefully, using our very best judgment together with all the improved methods known to science, yet if we lack at this one point, our hopes and expectations will be disappointed.

The last diversion of the subject which we take up, and that briefly, is the matter of farm machinery. This, to many persons is a question of little moment, so they get their crops in the ground, and when ripe harvested, they concern themselves little about the ways and means. Every observing farmer knows that it is the worst kind of economy to hold on to an old style grain and phosphate drill. This machine may possibly sow the wheat tolerably well, but in using an expensive manure like the commercial fertilizer, we want it distributed just as evenly and carefully as the best of machinery can do it. When harvest time comes round use the best binder obtainable; one that does not combine the two qualities of thresher and binder and thus waste and destroy what it has taken a whole year to produce. The same principle holds good in all farm stock as well as implements; the old adage, "What is worth doing at all is worth doing well," is as applicable to the farmer as it is to any other class of men, in whatever calling or profession they may be engaged. To be successful crop-raisers, then, it should be our aim to raise the very best crops at the least possible expense.

Imaginative Animals.

The other week I spoke of the power of imagination. A friend tells me that dogs are as much under its influence as men, and he has in consequence discovered a method by which a tender hearted man can bring up his pup in the way it should go without unnecessary suffering to either party. My friend's method is to keep in his yard a big butter tub and a thick stick. When his dog has misbehaved, he chases it up close to the tub, gives it a couple of cuts with the stick, scolds it energetically and then sets to work to larrup the barrel. With every blow that falls upon the tub the dog howls and struggles. By the time my friend has worn himself out upon the barrel the dog has received all the moral good that could have been afforded him by a complete good whipping and is repentant and conscience stricken for the next three days. In fact, the imaginative animal fancies that he really has had a beating and is as sorry for himself as if he had been half killed.

My friend's motto is, "Spare the tub and spoil the dog." Being a kind man, he hated the severity that is necessary to the training of animals, and his discovery has removed a great burden from his mind. He can punish his dog and immediately after sit down and enjoy his dinner—a thing that in the old days could not be thought of. He tells me that he has never found the plan to miscarry, and he has tried it on dozens of dogs.—Jerome K. Jerome.

What It Was.

First Scientist!—"Eureka! What a find! Here is conclusive proof of all our theories. See this rock? It is as round as a barrel and just about the same shape and size. It must have been rolled for ages at the bed of some swift stream. Note how smooth it is." Second Scientist—"It is unlike any rock in this vicinity. It must have been brought from a great distance, probably by some mighty ice berg in the ages that are gone." Third Scientist—"There are mountains near here. It may have have come down in a glacier." Fourth Scientist—"It is unlike any of the rock on these mountains. In fact, it is unlike any rock to be found on earth. It must have dropped from the moon. Here comes a farm hand. I will ask him if there are any traditions concerning it. See here, my good man, do you know anything about this strange rock?" Farm Hand—"That useter be a barrel 'o cement."

OURSELVES AND NEIGHBORS.

HAPPENINGS IN FRANKLIN AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.

Gleaned From Our Exchanges—The News of the Cumberland Valley and Southern Pennsylvania, With a Few From Bevond Mason & Dixon's.

There is a goose in Bethlehem which it is said is 30 years old.

Large numbers of rabbits are being shot and bagged by hunters in the Lebanon Valley.

Fewer wood choppers are now employed in Clearfield county than have swung axes there in a long while.

Farmers of Juniata county report that rabbits are very destructive and so rapidly multiplying as to be a general nuisance.

Two farmers' institutes were held in Cumberland county this week, one in Mechanicsburg Monday and one in Shippensburg Tuesday.

Hunters report that in many localities the wild turkeys have nearly all been killed and very few will be obtainable for Thanksgiving.

The Coalport bank, which closed its doors on April 1st with a shortage of $125,000, will pay every depositor in full within two years and give three per cent. interest.

It is said operations for appendicitis are becoming quite frequent even in the smaller towns and country districts of the state and a large majority of them are entirely successful.

Senator Quay thinks that Colonel Lamb, of Norfolk, Va., will be an able successor of General Mahone as the Republican leader in his state, and will land Virginia permanently in the Republican column.

One of the largest families in Cambria county is that of Louis Endler and wife, of Elder township, who have had twenty-three children, twenty-one of whom are living. All of these births were single ones.

The Auburn Wagon Company at Greencastle have more orders booked now than ever before. They have been very busy for months past and now have work on hand, all they can do, for the next four or five months.

While riding a horse to his cornfield to husk corn last week, Michael Lebkicher, of Perry county, fell from the animal's back and died in a few minutes. He was well up in years and was accompanied by his grandson. Death is attributed to heart disease.

Prof. J. W. Dawson, superintendent of the mechanical department of the Scotland Industrial school, which position was abolished to take effect December 1, resigned his position and left the school the first of this month. He returned to Philadelphia. Hereafter each branch of this department will be under a separate manager.

It is asserted that the friends of Gen. Harrison are working to secure the removal of Carter from the Chairmanship of the National Republican Committee, on the double ground that he is not friendly to the ex-President, and that he is too favorable to free silver to be in accord with his party.

Frank Wilson, of Altoona is in the Scranton jail on the charge of murdering Henry Bonnecka, aged 65 years, whose dead body was found in Altoona, the 7th of April last. It is said Wilson has made a confession of the crime and implicated others. He was arrested near Stroudsburg, Pa., while in a passenger train on his way to Chicago.

The doctors of Lewisburg have successfully used anti-toxine in diphtheria cases. In one case the disease was well advanced and the patient's chances for recovery, small, but the first injection of the remedy was followed by a very marked improvement, and the child, not long after, was out of danger.

J. P. Swope, of Alexandria, Huntingdon county, caught an unusually large wild cat in his trap in Diamond Valley a few mornings ago. It measured fifty-four inches in length, from the front feet to the hind feet. This makes the seventeenth wild cat that Mr. Swope has dispatched thus far this season.

Three Perry county boys, all under 16 years of age, went out hunting the other day. Their dogs soon found a bear, and one of them seized it by the hind leg, and away went the bear up the tree to a height of over thirty feet with the dog still hanging to his leg. The boys then opened fire on the bear and at the first shot down came bruin and the dog. The bear had been killed by the buckshot the boys fired at him, and the dog, stunned by the fall, lay as if dead for nearly twenty minutes and then was all right. The boys are very much elated over the success that attended them in their first bear hunt. The bear weighed about 180 pounds.

There will be no days of grace on negotiable paper on and after January 1, 1896. The act was passed near the close of the last session of the legislature and its provisions are as follows: "That on all notes, drafts, checks, acceptances, bills of exchange, bonds or other evidences of indebtedness, made, drawn or accepted by any person or corporation after this act shall take effect, and in which there is not expressed stipulation to the contrary, no grace, according to the custom of merchants, shall be allowed, but the same shall be due and payable as therein expressed without grace. That all such notes, drafts, bills of exchange, checks orother paper falling due on Sunday or a legal holiday or day observed as such or any half holiday shall be deemed to be due on the next secular business day thereafter. Provided however, that all such notes, bills of exchange, drafts, checks, et cetera, shall not be protested on any Saturday, but must be protested on the next secular or business day." The concluding section provides that the act shall take effect on the first of January, 1896.

A terrible accident occurred at Dreese & Co's. stave mill at Iroquois Station on the P. R. R. near Newport, Pa., two weeks ago. The edging machine which is used to cut the edges on the staves burst into many pieces; one of them instantly killed Edgar Kuhn and another tore the right arm completely from the body of Wesley Potter and hurled it ten feet away. Both these persons were boys less than fourteen years of age. The temporary building in which the machine was located was wrecked and it is remarkable that more of the seven employes were not killed. The part that killed young Kuhn struck him in the throat and almost served his head from his body. Both boys resided with their parents at Baillysburg. That was to be the last weekfor the boys to work. They then intended to go to school for the winter.

Rev. Docket who was transferred from Chambersburg A. M. E church at the May conference to Harris A. M. E. church, Harrisburg, died at his home in that place on Thursday morning, of dropsy and consumption, aged about 50 years. He leaves a family. His end was peaceful, for the "Warrior of God" had fought a winning battle. Though his congregation was not a wealthy one, it was a faithful one, and his ministry was pleasant to himself and highly profitable to the church. His was an earnest style, and his enthusiasm had aroused a lively interest in church work. His funeral took place at 12.30 p. m. Sabbath, from the church on Marion street. Many members of the Philadelphia and Baltimore conference of A. M. E. Zion connection attended the funeral. Rev. Docket was well liked by everybody when he served the congregation in Chambersburg. His people here parted with him reluctantly.

In McKeesport there is a movement of a public character to stop the payment of interest on school funds deposited in the banks of that locality, so that all the cash accumulations of this class are not supposed to earn profits for any person.

Michael W. Smith was fotnd dead in the yard at his home, in East Bellwood, Blair county, Thursday morning about 6.30 o'clock. His death was caused by over indulgence in alcoholic stimulants. Smith had been on a protracted spree.

Rival telephone companies are cheapening the tolls for their services in the zeal to get customers wherever they are in competition in the same localities. Unless combinations can be formed to keep up tolls some of these corporations will be beggared.

At a recent meeting of the Carlisle school board the committee on text books reported that during the past year the cost for wear and tear of school books and other supplies was $1073.08, or an average of 74 cents for each pupil. While this sum seems large it is probably not more than under the old system. Then, under the present system all the pupils are supplied.

Mrs. Margaret Baker, the wife of Hon. John A. Baker, editor and proprietor of the Perry County Freeman died at her home in New Bloomfield, Sunday evening, November 3, in the 73d year of her age. The aged couple had lived happily together 42 years. Judge Baker and his wife had both been ill a long time and he is so still. Mrs. Baker was for many years and up to her death an exemplary member of the Presbyterian church.

The figure 9, which came into the calendar on January 1, 1889, will stay with us 111 years from that date, or until December 31, 1999. No other figure has ever had such a long consecutive run, and the 9 itself has only once before been in a race which lasted over a century—that in which it continuously figured from January 1, 889, until December 31, 999, a period of 111 years. The figures 3 and 7 occasionally fall into odd combinations, but neither of them has ever yet served for a longer period than 100 consecutive years in our calendar since the present mode of calculating time was established. It is also clear that from their relative positions among the numerals it is an impossibility for either of them to appear in date reckonings continuously for a longer period than a century.

A Berks county pauper hacked and cut himself so severely a day or two ago that he died in great agony. He was determined to kill himself.

Attention is being called to the reckless manner in which some wheelmen in the Schuylkill Valley use revolvers in shooting dogs on the highways of that region.

The students at the State college, Centre county, do a large amount of hazing, which is fast destroying the usefulness and popularity of that institution.

The boroughs of Hollidaysburg and Gaysport, complain that the sewer discharges of Altoona pollute the water from which the supplies for domestic purposes are drawn. Altoona councils have a general ordinance under consideration which contemplates a general revision of its sewer system for the purpose of extensive enlargements of old and the addition of new conduits.

The city of Williamsport loses all the cases it carries into court, in which it is engaged as a prosecutor of street railroad and steam heating companies, on a question of digging up its streets for necessary purposes.

Judge Love, of the common pleas court of Centre county, handed down a decision in a Rush township case last week, holding that an overseer of the poor is compelled by law to provide food, clothing and shelter for the needy in his charge, and that all bills incurred by so doing must be paid by the authorities of the township.

Emanuel Landis, a young farmer of Plumstead township, Bucks county, committed suicide Thursday afternoon by hanging. His wife found his dead body hanging from a rafter in the barn. There is no known reason for the act. Landis was apparently prosperous and happy. He was 35 years old and leaves several children.

It is not definitely known how many victims there are of the explosien in the Detroit Journal building, which occurred last week. On Friday the number of bodies had reached 32. The body of a young woman was discovered sitting upright in a chair just as the explosion found her. Others were found with the implements of work still in their hands.

Henry Herb, an inmate of the Berks county almshouse, committed suicide in an unusual manner. Wednesday morning a week he was found lying dead in his bed with a loop of twine around his neck. The position of his body indicated that he had put the twine around his neck and with his own hand drawn the loop so tight as to shut off respiration and practically produce the same effect as if he hanged himself.

The latest bicycle equipment is a sort of hip pocket or leather pistol case fitted close to the handle bar. This insures the popularity of the bicycle in Kentucky and Maine.

Three Monkey Stories.

"Speaking of monkeys," said the old showman, "we had about thirty of them in a big cage with a shelf along each side, up high, for them to lie on, and a little dead tree with the ends of the branches sawed off standing in the middle for them to climb up to the shelves by, and to hang on to by their tails if they wanted to. One day we set on the bottom of the cage a champagne bottle filled with very highly fermented root beer, and with the cork held in with a cord tied with a bow-knot. The monkeys got up on the shelves and up in the stumpy tree and looked down on this bottle very suspiciously; finally their curiosity got the better of them, and they came down and moved around the bottle to inspect it. At last they got near enough to touch it and handle it, and finally they upset it over on its side. Then one of the monkeys began pulling on the string, with the rest all clustered around. At last he pulled the knot loose, and bang! went the cork, and away went the beer. The first rush of it knocked over three or four of the monkeys nearest the muzzle of the bottle, and it drenched half a dozen of them and wet all of them more or less, for it went through the bunch of monkeys like a puff of smoke, spattering and flying in all directions. An instant later the monkeys were up the tree and lying along on the shelves; there was nothing left on the floor of the cage but the empty bottle.

"A number of times after that we set bottles of beer out in the sun to ferment, and then set them in the cage, but the monkeys never would touch them. We could set the bottles in, but we couldn't make the monkeys pull the string. "There was a lady standing in front of the cage one day who had on a hat with a big bunch of red cherries and a lot of flowers on the top of it. A monkey reached through the bars and grabbed the cherries. The lady pulled back, but the monkey held on and pulled the hat off and tried to drag it through the bars into the cage. Three or four other visitors standing near rushed up and grabbed the hat, and they pulled one way while the monkey pulled the other. They finally got the hat away from the monkey and returned it to the lady, The cherries were about all gone, and what there was left of the rest of the hat really wasn't of much account. The lady said she would have to be paid for the hat, and she made for the box office. "'Why, certainly,' said the man in the box office. 'How much do you value the hat?'

"'Five dollars,' the lady said, and the box office man handed out the money.

"The lady smiled; she was evidently pleased; 'I didn't really expect you would pay for it, she said, and she turned to go away,

"'Madam,' said the man in the box office, and the lady turned around.

"'We'll take the hat now, if you please.'

"'What!' said the lady.

"'The hat, if you please,' said the box office man. 'We've paid for it, and we would like to have it.'

"Of course, the lady couldn't go away without a hat, and the upshot of it was that she returned the $5 and went away with the hat.

"Standing in front of the cage one day was a man who had on a pair of gold spectacles. A monkey reached through and took the spectacles off the man's nose. The man was greatly surprised at this, but he was a great deal more surprised when he saw the monkey, still standing close by him, push the glasses out of the frame and put them in his mouth and stow them away, one in each cheek, and then proceed to twist the frames up, like so much wire, into a small bunch. One of our men went into the cage and choked the monkey until he got the glasses out of his mouth, and then he got the frame away from him and we returned them to the owner. Of course they were not of much use to him in that shape, but it was the best we could do."

An Eloping Couple Killed by Snakes.

The following story from Jeffersonville, Indiana, is given in the dispatches of November 5:—Orvill Smith and Annie Day eloped to this city from a point on the Kentucky river and were married by Magistrate House. The bride's father is a well to do farmer and objected to his daughter having anything to do with Smith. In the meantime Smith built for himself and bride a log cabin in an uninhabitable place on the bank of the river, and the girl sanctioned it, knowing that if she married Smith her father would forbid her his home. After their marriage the couple returned to Kentucky and went to their rude home to live. The father learned that his daufhter had eloped, and the pleadings of the mother for her only child softened his heart. Day knew that Smith had built the cabin to live in. He went to the place to give his daughter a welcome to his fireside. As he approached the cabin there was no sign of life without, nor were there any indications that anyone was within. He knocked, but received no response. He burst in the door, when, to his horror, he saw, lying on the floor, the bodies of the newly married couple, and the room was full of snakes.

Day fled to the nearest house, and, after telling the story, neighbors were got together and went to the cabin, and the reptiles were put to flight. The badly decomposed bodies were carried out, placed in a wagon, taken to Day's residence and buried. When, or under what circumstances, Smith and his wife met their death is not known, but it is believed, from the appearance of the bodies, that it was soon after inhabiting the cabin.

Where Smith built his home was directly over a den of snakes, a fact of which, it is not believed, he was aware, although it was known and dreaded by others more familiar with the neighborhood. In collecting to go into their winter quarters it is believed the snakes, a few at a time, found their way into the house and attacked the couple while they slept. Writhing in their pain, the pair must have fallen from the bed and died in terrible agony. The army of reptiles increased as the days went by.

The Franklin Review.

H. H. WOODAL,

Editor and Publisher.

THE REVIEW will be issued every Thursday from the Office, West Market Street, Chambersburg, Pa.

Subscription price $1.00 per year.

Address all business letters and communications to

THE FRANKLIN REVIEW.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1895.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE.

Some friends of the REVIEW have criticised its statement in last week's issue, that the recent elections point strongly to Republican victory in the national contest (if there be what may be truthfully termed a contest) next year. The statement was not given out as prophecy, for the writer is not a prophet, but as the logical deduction from the course of the two parties and their positions now before the people. Several matters that troubled both parties are now removed or eliminated as causes of trouble. Both were, a year or more ago, afraid of free silver and both coquetted slyly with the advocates of a money that promised much of volume, but a mighty uncertain quantity of value or worth. Henceforth free silverites are ruled out of court. They will no longer have any standing in the political or partisan councils of either party.

If the Republicans believe that the elections of the last three years are a rebuke to the Wilson tariff bill or any modification of the tariff below the McKinley standard, and, if they wish to return to the McKinley idea and knock out the free list of the latest bill, they will not be deterred by fear from doing so, because within sixteen months they will be able to present any sort of tariff bill they may want and not be afraid that by so doing they will weaken their party to the point of danger. The country will see what kind of a tariff bill the Republicans favor in the light of the last five years' experience.

Then, also, we will see what the Republican policy will be toward robbed, and down-trodden Cuba, provided Cuba does not in the meantime free herself from the iniquities of Spain. If there is any portion of the world's surface whose people deserve practical sympathy from civilized nations it is Cuba. Will the belligerent attitude of Cuba toward Spain be recognized by the United States? Or will the next administration if it shall be wholly Republican, as seems altogether probable at this time, go still farther and favor the annexation of that, in some respects delightful island, to the United States?

Will the formation and the crushing, blighting operations of trusts be discouraged and all possible legitimate efforts be made to prevent the accumulation of vast wealth in the hands of a few individuals while the distribution of property among the mass of the people grows steadily smaller as it has been doing under late Republican and Democratic administrations? It will be remembered that the Democrats denounced trusts and that Republicans did not refer to them in kindly words.

Will the influx of foreigners by hundreds of thousands, of the classes that are a menace to our institutions, to society, and a well-grounded source of terror to our army of industrious though unskilled laborers, be diminished or stopped? We know that it has been diminished by the present depressed state of our industries, for though there is more industrial activity now than there was recently, there is still some depression. But when the promised "good times" return under the next administration, will there be plenty of work for American laborers, white and black, and no more swarms of Poles, Hungarians, Italians and others of the same social grade be admitted, to drive either native or assimilated Americans from our mines, from railroad building or any other of the unskilled employments?

Both the great parties have recognized certain features of our industrial situation as evils that must be corrected. Neither party has corrected them. Will any political party as now organized, with its present tenets, promises or principles be able to correct or bend its best, most patriotic, efforts towards finding and applying a remedy in any degree effective in removing them?

Vast social and political problems confront not only the victorious political party, but the entire people of the country. Is the remedy with the lawmakers and consequently with the party that shall select a majority of them, or is it with our teachers or with our preachers, or with all of these, and if the last, what part shall each have in bringing about the corrections so much needed? The situation is not such as to allow the thoughtful to be wholly optimistic, or cause them to be entirely pessimistic, but it is certainly such as to fully awaken the patriot and the philanthropist to the fact that our condition demands the courage, the sacrifice, the wisdom and the unselfishness of both.

THE COUNTY INSTITUTE.

No other body of ladies and gentlemen who visit Chambersburg, commands more respect or is more welcome than the teachers of the public schools in the county. No other work than theirs is more important and no class of workers labors more industriously and conscientiously, and, we might say, effectively, than do the ladies and gentlemen who give to the boys and girls of the county the groundwork of education. No other professional work is more arduous or difficult, and all—or nearly all—will agree that no other professional work receives so little compensation or less appreciation outside of the pupils themselves.

Yet the teachers do have a compensation which, while it does not enrich them financially, is most gratifying. It is found in the response of the pupils to the efforts made by the teachers in their behalf. The pupil never loses the regard that is born in childhood for the teacher who labors loving and faithfully for its moral and intellectual advancement. School boys and girls grow to manhood and womanhood, cares multiply upon them, but they never forget who gave them their early inspirations, who patiently and wisely guided their minds in the way that led them to lives of usefulness.

No other body of men and women represents more sterling character and none are more loyal to their calling. The few exceptions, it there are any, only prove the truth of this statement. Any community in which they assemble is honored by their presence; hence Chambersburg is glad to welcome them and to extend them a most cordial greeting.

COL. WILLIAM O. BRADLEY, Governor-elect of Kentucky, is already spoken of as the logical Republican candidate for Vice President in 1896. It is rumored also, but with much less probability, it would seem, that Senator Quay will want to head the ticket. There is reason to think that these candidates named in the exuberance following closely upon the election, will not, after the political atmosphere cools somewhat, be considered with so much favor by the political statesmen of the party.

THE PRINCELY gift of a library building, music hall and art gallery, worth a million dollars to the city of Pittsburg by Andrew Carnegie on election day, will go far toward reconciling the people of the "Smoky City" to his vast accumulation of wealth. The presentation was made with elaborate ceremony. Governor Hastings, Mayor McKenna and a number of other prominent people had a share in thanking Mr. Carnegie for his munificent gift. The art gallery is to be endowed with another million and free libraries are to be erected at Homestead, Duquesne and Carnegie, similar to the one he erected several years ago at Braddocks.

Her Earnings For Forty Years.

The New York Times in a recent issue tells the following pathetic story which it says is true:

"She was a tall, spare woman, sallow of coloring, lusterless of eye, with stooping shoulders and hard, gnarled hands. For forty years she had been the wife of the man who sat beside her in the lawyer's office, and those forty years had been spent in the hard manual labor, the perennial baking and brewing, the almost ceaseless round of toil that belongs to the lot of farmers' wives.

"Their joint home had been a small acreage of land in western Pennsylvania, which had been hardly reclaimed from the wilderness, but which now, in the light of some recent coal findings, had become a valuable and salable property. It was to execute such a deed of sale that the two had come to the attorney's office, and they waited passively and quietly while the lawyer's clerk prepared it.

"Presently it was ready, and, true to the custom of their married life, it was 'father' who first took the pen, and, with much labor and pains, produced his signature.

"Then 'mother' was asked to put her name on the proper line, and a place was made for her at the office desk. But she did not move. Her hands fumbled nervously and she cleared her throat of some choking emotion.

"'Before I sign that paper,' she said, and her voice grew steady and firm, 'I want to know what my share's to be. I've worked as hard as father all these years on the farm, and I've pinched and managed and earned whatever's to be paid for it, as much as he, and I want a set sum that's all mine and that I can hold in my own hands and have belong to me alone.'

"Husband and lawyer were both amazed at this outburst, but her manner indicated so much resolution behind it that the legal man proposed at once not to combat her, but to accede to her request. In a conciliatory speech he acknowledged the reasonableness of her demand, and wished to know what she would consider a fair estimate of her share, her husband sitting by dazed and speechless at this most unexpected turn of affairs.

"The woman did not hesitate.

"'I thought of that, too,' she said. 'It's been forty years, a good forty years, for we took the farm in the fall, and this is spring, and it seems to me—' (her voice broke a little at this critical moment) 'it seems to me,' she repeated 'as if I'd ought to have $20.'

"Which is a true story of a recent happening."

The Second Y. M. C. A. Concert.

The Wilczek concert company will give the second concert in the Y. M. C. A. course Monday, the 18th; it is made up as follows: Frank Wilczek, violinist; Mrs. Mary Renck-Wilczek, violinist; Mrs. Elizabeth Northrop, soprano soloist; Mangioni Ce Pasqualli, tenor soloist; Edwin M. Shonesh, pianist. The press speaks in very flattering terms of the ability of each member of the company.

Remember the date, Monday next, the 18th inst.

TOWN AND TOWNSHIP.

The Events of the County as Chronicled by "Review" Correspondents—Summary of the Week's News.

ST. THOMAS.

Christian Endeavor was led Sunday evening by Miss Laura Maxheimer. The topic was: "My favorite promise and why it is dear to me." The topic for next Sunday is: "Rejecting Christ and the consequences." Matthew 10: 11-15, 32-33.—Rev. Hughes is conducting a series of meetings in the U. B. church this week All are invited to attend. Christian Endeavor meetings will hereafter begin at 6 o'clock p. m.

County Superintendent Zumbro was called here some days ago by his mother's illness. She was stricken with paralysis but is now much improved.—Edward Brake is quite ill with typhoid fever, caused it is thought, by impure water.—Mrs. Joseph Sackman is recovering from a severe illness.—The schools were closed one week on account of diphtheria.—Our teachers, J. A. Finefrock and John Graham, are successful and well-liked by all the patrons.

David Brandt killed two hogs Monday that weighed, dressed, 885 pounds. Mr. Brandt knows how to raise big hogs.—The farmers in this section are about done with their corn husking.

The First Lutheran congregation in this place was organized prior to 1807. In that year an interest was purchased in the present church property which was owned jointly by the Lutherans, the Presbyterians and the Reforms until 1853 when the Reforms withdrew, their interest being purchased by the Lutherans. The first church was standing in 1807. How long before this date it was erected is not known. It stood until 1829 when it was replaced by a larger and more commodious building. It is said by the oldest members that not long after the new church was completed—the one built in 1829—it was partially destroyed by a storm. The present or third church was built in 1853, by the Lutheran congregation, the Wilson brothers and the Presbyterians. Charles Wheelan was the architect. The congregation has had eighteen pastors.

Harry Finefrock is preparing to build a new house on a lot purchased of Geo. Grove of this place.—J. Bush has removed his house to an adjoining lot.—J. N. Bryson has built an end to his blacksmith shop.

QUINCY.

Friday night, November 1, a farmers' meeting was held in the Oak Hill school house near Five Forks. The subject for discussion, "Should farmers organize for their mutual benefit," was very ably discussed by D. G. Hoover and D. M. Omwake, Waynesboro. The meeting was very largely attended and the audience was much pleased with the program.

Our farmers have about finished husking corn. The crop throughout the township was the best for many years. Corn is selling at from 50 to 60 cents per barrel.

William Harshman, near Quincy, is having Jacob R. Wile dig a well on his property.

Monday of last week D. Bard Brown, on the William Harshman farm, was driving his cattle to the field when one of his best young cows fell over an embankment and broke her leg at the thigh. Mr. Brown valued her at $30.

H. A. Good is reweatherboarding his chopping mill and repainting and penciling the brick work of his large dwelling house. The improvements will be noticeable. Jacob C. Monn is doing the work.

Harry, a little son of C. O. Bonar, near Tomstown, is very seriously ill with scarlet fever in its worst form. The disease seems to be spreading and every effort should be made by the citizens to keep this contagious disease out of their families.

GREENWOOD.

There was nothing in deer last week, although several hunters from a distance have arrived, among them Amos Rosenberry from Roxbury.

Miss Emma Leonard, of Mount Union, last Friday evening gave a very enjoyable party as a farewell to her friends before her return to Chambersburg, Saturday. The Mount Union string band was in attendance, under the leadership of S. E. Peiffer, and rendered some fine music. Refreshments in abundance were served and every one left with good wishes for the fair young hostess.

Rev. J. C. Mumper, Greenvillage, paid the writer a visit and dined with him last week. Mr. Mumper was collecting funds to defray expenses for repairs to the church in Upper Strasburg.

Mrs. Catharine Peiffer, formerly of Roxbury, but now of Mount Union, is suffering with a severe cold and has been confined to the house for the past few days.

The writer has been asked by several gentlemen to call attention to some bad places on the pike from Fayetteville to the furnace. Toll rates are regarded as high and the public demand good roads and should have them. J. M.

The Governor's Proclamation.

Governor Hastings on Monday issued his proclamation making Thursday, November 28, Thanksgiving Day. In the concluding paragraph he says:

"Let us invoke His blessing upon the years to come, to the end that His protecting hand shall be always with us; that we may continue in the ways of peace and prosperity; that we be inclined to that rectitude of life, as individuals and as a people, which shall obtain His continued favor; that our love for home and country may be continually strengthened; and, as a testimony of our gratitude, let us with bountiful hand remember the poor, the needy and the unfortunate who dwell in our midst."

Burglars and Safe Breakers.

On Sunday night burglars broke into the W. M. R. R. warehouse at Southampton station. They also broke open the drawers in the safe that had not been locked. There was no money in the safe and they took no other property.

On Monday Section Foreman Rodenhaver found in a corn shock on the Curtin farm, tenanted by Joseph Patterson, a brace and two fine bits for boring iron, a pint bottle filled with rifle powder of excellent quality, a fuse, a funnel through which to pour the powder, a lot of cheap cigars and other property. In another shock John Adair found three wood chisels. The property was handed over to Chief Swisher who called Detective Johnson to assist him in apprehending the parties. The cornfield was watched in the hope that the parties might return, but Mr. Patterson hauled the fodder away, knowing nothing of the matter, and, of course there was no occasion for the parties to go back for their property as they knew it must have been found. The implements were wrapped in pieces of the Repository, the Shippensburg News and the Philadelphia Record of recent dates.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES

Clipped and Condensed From Our Exchanges.

Charles Bowen, of Conemaugh, was killed in the Conemaugh yards Monday.

Carlisle's market master confiscated a lot of butter which was found to be short weight.

It is estimated that there are enrolled in the public schools of the State, 1,075,000 pupils.

It is said that in the oil regions it is now more of a task to find water than it is to strike oil.

The Andrews' Lexow committee began work at Philadelphia Monday, but nothing but getting ready for business was the result. A rigid inquiry will be made.

Congressman George L. Wellington, Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Maryland, Tuesday announced himself as a candidate for the United States Senate, to succeed Senator Gibson.

A 10-year-old son of George Dennis, a farmer of Crosby, Tennessee, on Monday shot and killed his 15-year-old sister, because she refused to feed him while he was ill recently, in violation of the doctor's orders.

Samuel Leibig, of Ashland, Pa., had his leg amputated above the knee on Sunday. About three weeks ago Mr. Leibig was troubled with a corn. To relieve the pain he had used a penknife, after which he applied some court plaster. A few days afterward gangrene set in.

Masked men broke up a Mormon meeting at White Post, Pike county, Ky., on Sunday night, "by taking the two Elders, who had previously been warned not to attempt to preach their doctrine in that section, and rode them on rails a distance of nearly a mile to the West Virginia side of Tug river."

Ira Hallenbaugh, aged 17 years, is under arrest at Anderson, Ind., charged with attempting to wreck an express train on the Pan Handle Road. He was put off a train and wedged the track in revenge. Fortunately a freight preceded the passenger train, and little damage was done.

The members of the Election Boards of the 12th division, Fourth Ward; 6th division, Fifth Ward; 8th division, Seventh Ward, and 2nd division, Tenth Ward, Philadelphia, accused of making a false and fradulent return of the votes east at the recent election, were held in bail Tuesday to answer at court by Judges Gordon and Sulzberger.

A Columbus, Ohio, despatch says that "it now looks as though the trial of Colonel A. B. Colt, of the Fourteenth Regiment, for causing the death of a number of citizens in ordering the militia to fire upon the Washington Court House rioters a year ago, after dragging along slowly for five weeks, would have to be tried all over again, because of the illness of a juror."

LEGAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.—To the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, and Constables of the county of Franklin:—Whereas the Honorable John Stewart, President Judge of the 39th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Franklin, has issued his precept for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, at Chambersburg, for the county of Franklin, to begin the 1st Monday of December, 1895, being the second day of the month, to continue two weeks: You and each of you are then and there to appear in your proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with your records, inquisitions, recognizances, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which to your several offices appertain to be done.

Given under my hand at Chambersburg the 13th day of November, A. D., 1895.

R. G. JONES, High Sheriff.

LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL at December term, 1895, of Common Pleas Court, commencing on the 2d Monday of December, 1895, being the 9th day of the month:

		No.	Term.	Ye'r.
1.	Margaret Ankerbrandt vs. George W. Ludwig	104	Dec.	1895
2.	Nancy J. Bakenbaugh vs. Agnes Clugston	104	Dec.	1895
3.	John M. Stover vs. Upton N. Spellman	143	Feb'y	1895
4.	John Napper vs. H. A. Klenzing	5	Dec.	1894
5.	Mehaffy & Co. vs. Martin B. Kauffman et al	8	Dec.	1894
6.	F. H. Williams vs. Joseph E. Schindel	143	Dec.	1894
7.	Dr. I. N. Snively vs. Aaron Stoner	149	Dec.	1894
8.	J. Frank Morgal vs. Harry Miller	13	Feb'y	1895
9.	Eliza J. Woodyard vs Wilson Female College	107	Feb'y	1895
10.	First National Bank of Fishkill Landing, N. Y., vs. Auburn Wagon Co.	39	April	1895
11.	F. Gardner & Sons vs. Auburn Wagon Co	151	April	1895
12.	F. Gardner & Sons vs. Auburn Wagon Co	152	April	1895
13.	Weidman Silk Dyeing Co. vs. Auburn Wagon Co.	158	April	1895
14.	Melinda Middour vs. John Price et al	145	April	1895
15.	Jeremiah Dull vs. Elmer E. Wingert	187	Sept.	1895
16.	Mary C. Small vs. Henry Small	1	Dec.	1895
17.	Allen N. Elder vs. D. O. Shearer, Exr. of Abraham Elder, dec'd	2	Dec.	1895
18.	Daniel S. Reisher vs. Nancy Reisher, Executrix of Samuel Reisher, dec'd	49	Dec.	1895
19.	R. P. McFarland vs. W. D. Byron & Sons	59	Dec.	1895

Prothon'ry's Office, November 11, 1895. } G. A. HORNBAKER, Prothonotary.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION—

TO Adam Bollinger, Carrie Bollinger, Charles Bollinger and Harry Bollinger, Philadelphia, Pa. You are hereby notified, that by virtue of a Writ of Inquisition issued out of the Orphans' Court of Franklin county, Pa., and to me directed, I will hold an inquisition on the Real Estate of Sarah E. Beare, dec'd, situate in Guilford township, Franklin county, Pa., on Thursday, the 21st day of November, 1895, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where you may attend if you see proper. Inquisition will be held at the premises.

Sheriff's Office, Chambersburg, Pa., October 29, 1895. } R. G. JONES, High Sheriff.

Help Wanted!

Men wanted in every Township in this County to

ADVERTISE

Diamond Crystal Syrup.

Those willing to work hard eight hours per day can make from $3 to $10 profit if you engage with us and hustle. For particulars call on or address,

W. C. MCNULTY, Agt., Chambersburg, Pa.

'Twas a cough
That carried him off,
But there is no danger
Of that if you use
Montgomery's
White Pine Expectorant,
25 cents a bottle at
MONTGOMERY'S PHARMACY.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE!

H. B. McNULTY,

Real Estate, Fire and Life Insurance Agent,

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

No. 1. A Two-Story Frame Slate Roof House containing 6 rooms and bath, nice lot of ground, located on Phila. Avenue, near College. Price $2,000. (Mc)

No. 2. A Double Brick Dwelling House, 6 rooms each side, nice lot of ground, located on East Catherine Street, rents for $200 a year; a good bargain. Price $2,500 for both. (Mc)

No. 3. A 7-Room Brick House with Brick Stable attached, brick smoke house, located on N. Franklin street, city water in house, other improvements, cheap. Price $1,750. (M)

No. 4. A Two-story Brick Shingle-Roof House with 7 rooms, nice lot of ground, located on W. King Street; a nice home for some one. Price, $1,600 (D)

No. 5. A double Frame House with 6 rooms on each side; rents for $63 a side. Good renting property, located on Broad Street, a good investment. Price $1,600 for both. (F)

No. 6. A Two-Story Brick House with 7 rooms, bath room, located on Queen Street near Main. A nice home. Price, $3,000. (S)

No. 7. A Two-Story Brick Slate Roof House containing 6 rooms and bath, all the latest improvements, located on Queen street, near Main. A bargain. Price $3,700. (M)

No. 8. A 40-foot lot located on N. Main street, within 2 squares of diamond. A splendid place to build. Price $1,000. (P)

No. 9. A limestone farm of 164 acres, at Lakeview, Clark Co., Va. New frame house and all other out buildings, within 4 miles of County seat. A rare bargain. Price $3,000. (per acre. (S)

No. 10. A farm of 45 acres, located in St. Thomas Township. Frame house and barn. Good water, near schools and church. A nice home. Price $1,500. (D)

No. 11. A farm of 102 acres located in Hamilton township, near Cashtown, with good buildings, plenty of fruit, a good investment. Price $35.00 per acre. (D)

No. 12. A Farm of 55 acres, new Frame House, 6 rooms, frame barn and all other outbuildings, located in St. Thomas township, near Williamson, close to schools, churches, &c. Price $2,000. (S)

No. 13. A Farm of 90 acres, two-story Brick House, 8 rooms, frame barn, good water, fruit of all kinds, nice level ground, one-half mile from Rockdale Station, S. P. R. R. Price $35.00 per acre. (K)

No. 14. A Farm of 45 acres, Gravel and Slate, located in Lurgan township, Brick House with 8 rooms, bank barn, new wagon shed, corn crib, wood house, &c.; spring of good water, one mile N. W. of Swangers on the Byers road. A splendid investment. Price $1,650. (A)

No. 15. A 40 acre Farm located in Greene township, with frame house, 4 rooms, stable, orchard of fruit of all kinds, good water, a nice home. Price $1,350. (F)

No. 16. A Two-Story Frame Slate Roof House, 6 rooms, all the conveniences, lot 32x256 feet, located on Broad street; a desirable home. Price $1,600. (S)

No. 17. A two-story Frame shingle roof Dwelling, containing 6 rooms, lot 32x256 feet, a nice home for some one, located on S. Second street, near Catherine. Price $1,250 (L)

No. 18. A two-story Frame House containing 8 rooms, 2 32-foot lots adjoining, located on East Washington street, a very desirable home. Price $2,700 (H)

No. 19. A two-story Frame House with store room, nice stable on lot, situated on East Broad street. Store doing a nice business. Price $1,700. (L)

No. 20. A double two-story Frame House, renting for $7.00 each side, a good investment, on Stewart street. Price $2,100. (C&M)

No. 21. Farm of 87 acres, west of Chambersburg, near borough line; new barn, 2 houses, along pike in Hamilton township. Price $85.00 per acre. (M)

No. 22. Flour mill, saw mill, 10 acres of good land, Brick House containing 7 rooms, dwelling, mill doing a nice business, located in Orrstown, Franklin county. Price $3,000. (W)

No. 23. Two-story Brick House, containing 6 rooms, with a two-story brick house on rear of lot; located on Water street. Price $1,000. Easy payments. (M)

No. 24. Two-story Frame Slate Roof House, containing 7 rooms, elegant fruit, about 1½ acres of ground located near southwestern part of Chambersburg, near borough. Water street extended. Price $1,800. (B)

No. 25. Three-story Brick House, containing 11 rooms, all modern improvements, located on Franklin street. Price $3,000. (H)

No. 26. Farm of 8 acres, with brick barn and brick house; located in Hamilton township, Cumberland, 6 miles from town; 10 acres of woodland. Price $5,500. (S)

No. 27. Two-story Frame House, containing 6 rooms; located on Federal street. Just new. Price $1,600. (C)

No. 28. Two double Brick Houses, 6 rooms on each side; located on South Second street. Price $1,100 each. Rent for $7 each side. (B)

No. 29. A four room Brick House, lot 40x165 feet on East King street extended. Price $1,300. (N)

No. 30. 11 roomed Brick Dwelling House on North Third street. Lot 50x150. Price $3,000. (N)

No. 31. Two-story Frame House, containing 8 rooms, lot of ground, stable; located corner Queen and Water streets. Price $1,250. (F)

No. 32. Two-story Brick House, new, containing 7 rooms and bath room, water and gas—all late improvements; on Market street. A very desirable home. Price, $4,500 (G)

No. 33. Two-story Brick Dwelling, with meat store attached, containing 7 rooms, situated on South Main street, near Washington. Price, $5,000. (S)

No. 34. Three-story double Frame, mansard roof Dwelling House, 7 rooms each side. Rents for $20, located on Washington Street, near Main. Price, $2,500. (N)

No. 35. Small Farm of 10 acres, frame barn, frame house, shingle roof, containing 7 rooms, an orchard of fruit; located two miles from Chambersburg in Hamilton township. Price $1,700. (B)

No. 36. Small farm of 7 Acres, with new six-roomed house, frame, 1,000 fruit trees, within 1 mile of Chambersburg. Possession given at once. Price $1,350. (P)

No. 37. Five splendid building lots on Boyer Street 32x201 feet. Price $125 each.

No. 38. One 60x256 feet building lot, located on South Second street. Very cheap. Price, $350. (T).

No. 39. Three-story Brick, tin roof Dwelling House and two store rooms, renting for $800, splendid renting property, located on Main street, near Diamond. Price $14,000. (S)

No. 40. Three story brick tin-roof dwelling house with store room, rents for $542, good location on Main street, near Diamond. Price $9,000. (S)

No. 41. Two story Frame House, containing four rooms, lot of ground, located on East Market street Price, $1,000. (K)

No. 42. Two Double Brick House, containing 6 rooms each side, located on South Main street, near Taylor Works. Price $3,200. (B)

No. 43. Two-story Brick house located on Philadelphia Ave., with 32 ft. lot adjoining. Price $3,000 (B)

No. 44. Elegant Building Lots, located on plan of The Chambersburg Land and Improvement Company's land east end of town.

No. 45. 110 acres of Slate Land, located in Hamilton township 1½ miles from Chambersburg, suitable for peach and fruit culture. Part timber and part cleared. Will be sold cheap on easy terms.

No. 46. A farm of 180 acres Slate Land, with good Brick House and Barn; about 30 Acres Timber, good Orchard, water running through the farm. Located in Hamilton township about 5 miles from Chambersburg. Price $30 per acre. Will sell whole or part. (K)

No. 47. Two and a-half story Brick House with large lot of ground located on Queen St., 1½ squares from Third, a most desirable home, all conveniences Price $2,150. (D)

No. 48. A two-story Brick House, with store room located on South Main Street, a splendid business place. Price, $5,000. (J)

No. 49. A Frame House, 6 rooms, facing on Market and Queen streets, rents for $6; a good investment. $1050. (H)

No. 50 A three story Brick House, with store room located on South Main Street near Washington. A desirable home and business property 12 rooms. Price $5,000. (H)

No. 51. A nice Limestone Farm of 25 Acres, nice house and barn, within two miles of Chambersburg Price $3,000. (E)

No. 52. A Farm of 160 Acres, with an elegant Brick House, 12 rooms, all the modern conveniences within 1½ miles of Chambersburg; fine bank barn, plenty of fruit. Price $80 per acre. (K)

No. 53. A Slate Farm of 140 acres, good house and barn, water and all other conveniences, 3 miles west of Chambersburg. Price $60.00 per acre. (K)

No. 54. 4 Frame Houses, rent for $6.00 a side, located on South Second street; a good investment. Price for the 4—$2,500. (H)

No. 55. A Fine Residence on Colleg Ave—8 roomed house, 4 acres of ground. A nice home for some one. Price $5,200. (P)

No. 56. A fine residence on Fifth Ave, with all the modern improvements. A nice lot of ground. Price $5,000 (S)

No. 57. A Brick 3-story house with store room, located on S. Main street near Queen. A good investment. Price $6,500. (S)

No. 58. A fine Residence located on Second street between Market and King, in first-class condition, a nice house, latest improvements. Price $6,000. (L)

No. 59. A Frame House of 5 rooms, nice lot of ground, plenty of fruit, located on East Catherine street. Price $1,000.

No. 60. 2 20-foot lots on East King street, elegant for building. Price for both $800. (S)

No. 61. Two-Story Frame House, with kitchen attached, stable, wagon shed, ¼ acre of ground, plenty of fruit, spring of water; good location for country store, shoemaker or wagonmaker shop, 3 miles east of Chambersburg. Price $800. (H)

List of Jurors.

The following jurors have been drawn for the next regular term of court commencing Monday, December 2, 1895.

GRAND JURORS.

Bomberger, Joseph, farmer, Hamilton.
Coover, Daniel, farmer, Lurgan.
Coleman, Robt., (Col.) laborer, Chambersburg.
Cook, Heiser, laborer, Warren.
Dansberger, Edw'd, mechanic, Chambersburg.
Dull, Joshua, laborer, Quincy.
Eaken, John W., gent, Letterkenny.
Grove, John L., farmer, Guilford.
Gsell, Trueman E., farmer, Peters.
Goetz, John, merchant, Greenecastle.
Goss, John, farmer, Hamilton.
Horst, Samuel L. farmer, Hamilton.
Harris, William, tanner, Fannett.
Lehmaster, M. D., merchant, Chambersburg.
Metcalf, J. K., agent, Greencastle.
Mahon, Charles F., blacksmith, Greene.
Reasner, David, farmer, Greene.
Rotz, Chas. B., farmer, Lurgan.
Stover, William, merchant, Antrim.
Stager, Allison M. tanner, Chambersburg.
Skinner, Samuel A., mechanic, Fannett.
Stewart, Alexander, merchant, Greene.
Walker, John W., tanner, Metal.
Yeakle, Geo., laborer, Warren.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Bowers, W. A., merchant, Chambersburg.
Burke, Lemuel, farmer, Metal.
Bender, John W., farmer, Southampton.
Burl, Thos., dryman, Chambersburg.
Carl, A. P., carpenter, Chambersburg.
Carl, Pitt F., merchant, Greencastle.
Crawford, Thos. H., merchant, Greene.
Etter, John A., farmer, Greene.
Foglesonger, Levi, teacher, Southampton.
Frye, William gent, Peters.
Frye, P. Dock printer, Chambersburg.
Gearhart, Henry, farmer, Antrim.
Gelwicks, Benj., farmer, Southampton.
Harbaugh, John, farmer, Quincy.
Hoover, David, gent, Waynesboro.
Hays, D. W., gent, Montgomery.
Hawbecker, Samuel, farmer Montgomery.
Hege, John B., gent, Guilford.
Hade, Joseph, farmer, Quincy.
Hoch, William D., miller, Washington.
Johnston, R. C. J., farmer, Southampton.
Keefer, Lewis, farmer, Montgomery.
Kitzmiller, S. M., merchant, Waynesboro.
Little, Wm., (Col.) laborer, Chambersburg.
Lutz, Frank, blacksmith, Chambersburg.
Lindsay, Alfred, mechanic, Greene.
McCullough, John, gent, Mercersburg.
Meister, Geo. A., blacksmith, Guilford
Mann, Samuel, carpenter, Greene.
Middour, Joseph C., engineer, Waynesboro.
Miller, H. D., laborer, Washington.
Metz, David, farmer, Guilford.
Mickley Daniel, farmer, Montgomery.
Newcomer, Peter, farmer, Washington.
Niswander, D. M., farmer, Montgomer
Orr, Chas. McKee, agent, Chambersburg.
Oliver, Chas., tanner, Washington.
Orr, Alexander, mechanic, Fannett.
Ritter, Elmer M., laborer, Letterkenny.
Snively, Jos. A., farmer, Antrim.
Stoner, David, farmer, Guilford.
Stewart, John W., plasterer, Lurgan.
Sprow, Geo., laborer, Greene.
White, Hiram C., merchant, Chambersburg.
Witherow, J. W., farmer, Metal.
Zimmerman, Harry, farmer, Montgomery.
Zug, Eli, farmer, Guilford.
Zimmerman, Upton, carpenter, Greene.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Britton, Wm. W., farmer, Letterkenny.
Bricker, W. S., clerk, Montgomery.
Barnhart, F. W., farmer, Antrim.
Coover, W. A., merchant, Greene.
Doctor, Samuel F., shoemaker, Chambersb'g.
Dittman, Rush S., merchant, Chambersburg.
Dilfenderfer, John W., farmer, St. Thomas.
Elder, J. Brinton, merchant, Fannett.
Greenawalt, John, farmer, Antrim.
Hunsecker, Isaac, farmer, Letterkenny.
Heckert, John, merchant, Chambersburg.
Horst, J. S., farmer, Antrim.
Harris, Russell, (Col.) laborer, Chambersburg.
Holby, Wm., (Col.) laborer, Hamilton.
Heckman, David A., farmer, Greene.
Hoover, Daniel, gent, Waynesboro.
Koser, Jacob C., carpenter, Antrim.
Keefer, Isaac, farmer, Southampton.
Kunkle, Geo., farmer, St. Thomas.
Kuhn, W. Rush, mechanic, Chambersburg.
Lehman, E. S., farmer, Guilford.
Lininger, Frank, laborer, Antrim.
Miller, Theodore, dealer, Chambersburg.
Miller, A. K., laborer, Antrim.
Plasterer, George, farmer, Greene.
Phenecie, Jos. W., Justice of Peace, Warren.
Reed, J. W., blacksmith, Letterkenny.
Steck, M. L., blacksmith, Montgomery.
Shuman, J. L., laborer, Guilford.
Stine, C. L., merchant, Waynesboro.
Speck, Samuel S., farmer, Montgomery.
Stover, Alonza, machinist, Waynesboro.
Small, Henry W., farmer, Guilford.
Shook, Harry B., farmer, Antrim.
Vance, W. G., farmer, Peters.
Weitzel, Frederick, merchant, Chambersburg,
Walk, J. D., tailor, Chambersburg.
Washabaugh, E. W., gent, Waynesboro.
Wiland, Jacob, farmer, St. Thomas.

PUBLIC SALE OF A VALUABLE FARM:

The undersigned will offer at Public Sale on the premises, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1895, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described REAL ESTATE: A fine Gravel and Limestone Farm situate one-half mile north of Fannettsburg, containing One Hundred and Twenty-Four and a half Acres, of which 90 acres are cleared, well fenced and in a good state of cultivation; 34½ acres are well covered with good Oak and Chestnut timber. The improvements are a good Log and Frame DWELLING Weatherboarded, a good BANK BARN, 72x48 feet, Wagon Shed, Hog Pen, Wash-house and other outbuildings. A never-failing Well of good Water at the door, also three Cisterns, one of which is at the barn. There are also Orchards of excellent Fruit in fine bearing.

Terms favorable, will be made known on day of sale.

GEORGE UMBRELL.

Our Winter Opening OF Coats and Dress Fabrics

was greatly appreciated by many friends.

OUR NEW EXTENSION

enables our patrons to get a better view of the excellent line of Winter Garments and many other goods suitable for the season.

The sales already made have given us a favorable reputation as to the prices and quality of the goods we sell.

We buy in large quantities at the lowest prices, and our patrons get the advantage of what we thus save.

No doubt about it.

HOKE & APPENZELLAR.

Blankets! Blankets! Blankets!

Our line is complete and we can show bargains in

RED, WHITE & GREY.

COMFORTS too in many colors and weights and at prices the very lowest.

HOLLAR & NACE,

Opposite National Hotel. Cash Dry Goods and Notions.

N. B. Our Dress Goods' department contains many money savers for you.

SEASONABLE GOODS

AT THE RIGHT PRICES.

Butchers' Pepper 15 cents per lb.

BORAX LYE MAKES SOAP

that won't make your hands sore,

only 10 cents per box.

Honey Tolu, the Largest Bottle of Cough Syrup on the market for 25 cents.

5 lbs. Snaps or 5 lbs. Tea Crackers for 25c.

T. C. McELWAIN, Cash Gaocer,

NO. 2, W. MARKET ST.
Opposite W. M. Depot.

DON'T DO IT!

Don't pay a dollar more for clothing than you have to. Clothing, Boots and Shoes are so cheap this fall that there is no reason for you to give more money than we are asking. Why should you give one man preference to the other? It seems the man that sells the cheapest is the man to buy of, no matter where he gets the goods from or how he gets them, as long as you can get just as good Clothing, Boots and Shoes for less money than anywhere else. You ought to appreciate it and come to the

BOSTON CLOTHING HOUSE,

Opposite National Hotel,
Chambersburg, Pa.

GREAT BLANKET SALE AT SIERER'S.

Just opened 7 cases New Blankets.

60 Pairs Grey Blankets at 70c per pair.

25 Pairs White Wool Blankets at $2.00 per pair.

50 Pairs White Blankets going at 75c., 85c. and 90c. per pair.

40 Pairs All Wool Scarlet Blankets at $3.25 per pair. Regular price $4.00.

85 Pairs nice soft Blankets in White, Grey and Tan colors at 49c. per pair.

40 Pairs heavy Grey and Brown Blankets, large size, going at $1.00 and $1.10 per pair.

50 Pairs All Wool White Blankets going at $2.50 per pair. Regular price $3.25.

50 Pairs very large White and Scarlet Blankets going at $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00 per pair.

J. SIERER,
No. 54 South Main St.,
Chambersburg, Pa.

Funeral Directors and Embalmers.

WE OFFER our services to the people of Franklin County, promising work which is founded upon years of experience and careful study. The latest methods of scientific embalming employed, if requested, and satisfaction guaranteed. All lines of

FUNERAL SUPPLIES

Will be found at our rooms, including Coffins, Caskets, Robes, Emblems and Flowers. Calls to town or country responded to promptly, day or night.

J. A. SELLERS & BRO.,
No. 16 West Market Street,
Chambersburg, Pa.

Telephone Connection.

The Franklin Review.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1895.

A WORD IN PASSING.

Town and County Briefs With a Bit of Comment—Happenings of the Week and a Forecast of Coming Events.

The teachers of Perry, Huntingdon and Dauphin counties, as well as Franklin, are in session this week.

Sheriff-elect Greenawalt sold his interest in the Greenawalt Bros. drug store to his brother, W. G. Greenawalt, Monday.

Mrs. Sarah Hancock, Metal, has an egg laid by one of her hens, whose longest circumference is eight inches, and shortest, 6½ inches.

More than 185,000 persons committed suicide in the different countries of the world during the year ending September 30, 1895. This is an increase of nearly 20,000 over 1894.

Frank H. Stouffer has purchased the steam laundry from J. E. Schindel. The laundry is now in the new woolen mill building. Mr. Stouffer will give the business his personal supervision.

Robert, the oldest brother of Rev. Thomas J. Sherrard, pastor of the Central Presbyterian church, died at Steubensville, Ohio, Friday. Rev. and Mrs. Sherrard went to Ohio to attend the funeral.

On Monday next, November 18, P. Heefner will run his excursion to the Atlanta Exposition. The excursion is limited to ten days. The fare for the round trip will be $13.90 from Chambersburg.

Messrs. Grove & Martin took possession of the grocery establishment formerly owned by Frank Deck on West Market street, on Monday morning. Both members of the new firm are obliging gentlemen.

Sheriff Jones has rented of Clerk of the Courts Grove, the Forbes property on West Market street, lately occupied by Mr. Grove. Sheriff Jones will occupy the property immediately upon his retirement from office.

General Miles believes that the peaceable conditions now existing among the various Indian tribes is largely attributable to the presence of troops at suitable points and to the admirable conduct of the experienced army officers who have been placed in charge of the principal agencies.

There will be a public meeting in Rosedale Opera House, Thursday evening, November 21, in the interest of the Children's Aid Society. Addresses will be delivered by Judge Stewart, Hon. W. Rush Gillan and others. The exercises will be interspersed with music. An admission fee of 10 cents will be charged.

John H. Pomeroy, formerly of the Repository, has received the appointment of superintendent or and instructor in the printing department at the Scotland school, and assumed his duties Monday. Mr. Pomeroy is a member of the Loyal Legion, a military organization, and the organization gave him a strong endorsement.

"Bat" Shea, who was convicted of murdering Robert Ross at the polls in Troy, New York, at the spring election of 1894, and whose case was finally decided adversely to him by the Court of Appeals, was on Tuesday resentenced by Justice Edwards to be executed at Clinton prison during the week commencing December 23, 1895.

The Galeton, Pa., Dispatch says that a practical joke at that place resulted seriously a few days ago. George Low had a small snake in his hand, and as he shook hands with his friend Charles Anderson, he dropped it into his palm. Anderson was so frightened that his mind was unbalanced, and at last accounts he remained in that condition.

In his annual report, Gen. Miles, commanding the army, says: To thoroughly demonstrate the utility of bicycles and motor wagons in the army it is recommended that a force of twelve companies be equipped with these devices, to be manned from the 4,000 officers and men in the army able to use a bicycle, which has been already found extremely useful.

"Rallying Day" will be observed in the Scotland U. B. church on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. There will be class exercises and addresses, as has been announced and a profitable and enjoyable time will be had. The audience will be large as the program is interesting. H. A. Bitner, Rev. J. Kleffman, Mrs. Kleffman and others will deliver addresses. There will be class exercises by the young people and several papers will be read.

The musical entertainment in Rosedale, Friday evening, was one of the best ever held there of the kind. Though special trains brought people in from surrounding towns, the audience was not so large as it should have been to hear so great a violinist as Remenyi. All present were delighted with the entertainment. L. B. Eyster is to be commended for procuring so great a musical treat for our people and it is to be regretted that he did not succeed financially.

William Boger and his wife, of Lebo, Perry county, left their home in the charge of the children while they went to visit relatives on Sunday. Boyd, aged 14, got his father's shot gun and was playing with it in the yard. Dolly, his little sister, opened the door just as the gun was discharged. The girl fell dead, the load having torn away the upper part of her head. The remainder of the shot flew into the kitchen and seriously wounded Catharine, another sister aged 16.

The Colonial Hotel in Gettysburg, was burned early on Sunday morning. The building was new, only having been completed a year. It was owned by Mrs. Adam Braunrenter and tenanted by Charles B. Tate. The origin of the fire is unknown. The building was valued at $15,000, upon which there is $8000 insurance. There is $2000 insurance on the furniture. This will not nearly cover the loss. The guests and the family of Mr. Tate had barely time to escape.

Representatives of the Mennonite churches of Pennsylvania were recently in conference at Davidsville, Somerset county. They came out strongly on the poorhouse question, and in terms forcible, decided that the congregations of that denomination will keep their own poor, and that they will assist in keeping the poor of other congregations when possible. They are opposed to paying poor taxes for the support of vagrants and the poor of other denominations who don't take care of their own.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Items of Interest About Your and Our Friends and Those Whom We All Know.

L. C. Kelly, being a visitor in Chambersburg Monday, was a welcome business caller at the REVIEW office.

Mrs. Jacob Giles of Richmond Furnace has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. George Dorner on Kennedy street.

Miss Ethel Jones, Shade Gap, Huntingdon county, spent several days this week visiting relatives in Chambersburg.

Mrs. Geo. W. Park, Libonia, and her sister, Miss Grace McAllen, were among the visitors in Chambersburg this week.

Amos M. Elder of Dry Run, when in town on business Tuesday, paid his respects to the REVIEW in substantial fashion.

John F. McMullin, of Concord, and his son, were pleasant business callers at the REVIEW office last week, while in town on business.

Mr. John E. Jones of Metal, and his son, Hon. Harvey W. Jones of Kansas City, Missouri, are the guests of Sheriff Jones and J. W. McCormick.

Amos Welker of near Willow Hill, brought the Metal election returns in on Wednesday. The returns seemed to suit him. Mr. Welker and his family like the REVIEW.

John M. Cooper, Esq., the veteran editor who is well remembered by the older newspaper readers of Franklin county, has a position on the editorial staff of the Erie Herald.

George W. Atherton, Esq., is one of the occupants of offices in the new postoffice building. Mr. Atherton has very desirable rooms, pleasant places to drop into whether on business or socially. His bird dog occupies a cosy but unobtrusive corner, not far from its owner.

John M. Forney of Letterkenny, dropped in on business Saturday. His head is as full of jokes and his heart as kindly as when a school boy with the writer years before the war. Mr. Forney is a veteran of the late war, but his modesty prevents him from saying much about his service.

Mr. George Kloz, of Reading, Pa., who is employed as foreman of one of the departments of the bicycle works, at Hagerstown, will be joined by his wife and two children to-morrow. Mrs. Kloz stopped in Chambersburg for a few day's visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Kump, East Washington street.

A. G. Swanger of Lurgan township, called on Monday, and to attest the sincerity of his professions of kindness, his subscription is paid up until cider making time next year. Mr. Swanger is a Democrat who deprecates the mismanagement and factional spirit that have so greatly weakened the party in this and other counties.

George C. Austin, Esq., was elected to the legislature from his district in New York City by a very complimentary majority. Mr. Austin will make a thoroughly honest as well as an able legislator. His many friends in Franklin and Fulton counties will be glad because of his election, as they have been pleased at his success in the practice of law.

Mr. Frank R. Brewer and Miss Minnie O. Stouffer, were married Thursday of last week at the home of the bride's father, Mr. J. S. Stouffer near Funkstown, Quincy township. The ceremony was performed by Rev. C. A. Hoy of the Lutheran church, Funkstown. A large company of relatives and friends witnessed the ceremony. Many presents were received by the happy couple.

John Kuhn, son of David Kuhn, of near Willow Hill, and his mother, accompanied by Misses Lavina and Kate Kuhn of this place, called on Thursday to see how the REVIEW is printed. Mr. Kuhn is a paid-up subscriber and he and his family speak very kindly of the new paper. It was a great pleasure to greet the son, wife and sisters of the man who was more than forty years ago, and still is, a warm friend of the writer.

Governor Hastings, his staff and a number of other gentlemen, all with their wives or other lady relatives, passed through Chambersburg Monday evening on their way to the Atlanta Exposition. They will also visit the Chickamauga battlefield before their return. Captain George W. Skinner will pilot them over that field. He was in the battle and has visited the field several times since. The party will return early next week. The train consisted of five sleepers, dining car and combination car.

A Midnight Fire.

Shortly after 11 o'clock Monday night the frame double dwelling Nos. 538 and 540, South Second street, owned by M. R. Brown, was discovered to be on fire, by Mrs. Crider who resides with her son-in-law, Peter Benedict, in No. 538. The fire was seen on the roof of the summer kitchen by Mrs. Crider, who aroused the family. The alarm was given and at once the work of removing the goods was begun. On account of the alarm being imperfectly sounded through an accident, it was some time before the firemen were on the ground. The Good Wills had to draw the steamer to the ground by hand as the horses were locked in their stable and could not be had. In this delay the fire spread to the other side of the building. The summer kitchen in which the fire was discovered was burned down and that side of the building was deluged with water. After hard work the fire was extinguished. The damage to the building is about $300 which is covered by insurance in the Lurgan. The loss to the tenants, Benedict and Barnhart, the latter of whom occupied No. 540 is from $300 to $400 on which there is no insurance.

The firemen did all they could under the circumstances and it is a wonder they saved anything.

They Hid Their Money.

Living a hermit's life on their farm in Springfield township, Bucks county, are Thomas and David Atherholt, father and son, who, having a fear of the safety of banks, found places for hiding their money about the farm, and since a success robbery was committed a short time ago, at the point of pistol, they have rather expected at any time the visit would be repeated.

A wheat sheaf in the barn was selected as the place to stow away $106, and they were dumfounded upon discovering its disappearance and suspicion led to the arrest on Saturday of Abel Carty, living near by, who in default of bail was lodged in the Bucks county prison. Seventy dollars, which it is claimed was part of the stolen money, was found in a desk in Carty's house. The accused declares his innocence, stating that the money had been saved from his wages. Carty is about 60 years of age.

DEATH'S DOINGS.

Those Who Have Passed to the Great Beyond—The Death Record In Franklin County and Elsewhere.

Stephen Houser died at the home of his grandson, Charles Houser, South Federal street, shortly after midnight Thursday, of apoplexy. Mr. Houser was quite infirm from old age. In trying to go down stairs he fell and broke his arm. It is thought that the apoplectic stroke caused his fall. His remains were taken to Allentown for burial.

Mrs. Sophia Ann, widow of the Col. F. S. Stumbaugh, died November 1, in Topeka, Kansas. Mrs. Stumbaugh's maiden name was Cressler. Her age was 75 years. She leaves a number of children. Col. Stumbaugh will be remembered as Colonel of the Second Penna. regiment of three-months soldiers which was organized immediately on the outbreak of the war. He afterward organized the 77th Penna. regiment.

Mrs. Ann R. Hoffer died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Wagner, in Carlisle, Wednesday evening, November 6, of pneumonia. Mrs. Hoffer was the mother of W. A. Hoffer, freight agent at Bridgeport, F. Harry Hoffer, Esq., Mrs. M. N. Wagner, Carlisle and of Mrs. B. H. Mosser, wife of Rev. B. H Mosser pastor of the Chambersburg M. E. church. Her age was 63 years. The funeral took place Friday in Carlisle. Mrs. Hoffer was an estimable christian lady and the impress of her sterling character is left upon the lives of her children, and of all others with whom she came in contact. Her life had been right, so in death was her triumph.

The publisher of the REVIEW notes with regret the death of Mrs. Carrie B. Huston, wife of Thomas W. Huston, of Clear Ridge, Fulton county, which occurred on election day. Before she was married she had been a pupil of the writer and an excellent teacher in the public schools. Mrs. Huston was a most estimable christian lady. She was also an excellent wife and mother. The loss to her husband and large family of children is hard indeed to be borne and shows how utterly impossible it is for human, finite minds to understand the ways of Him who doeth all things well. The bereaved ones have the consolation that her death is their loss not hers. Her example and her teachings remain with them to bless them. Mrs. Huston was a sister of John A. Irwin, McConnellsburg. There are two other brothers and three sisters to mourn her death. Mrs. Huston was in her 43d year.

John Pugh, a well-known blacksmith, residing on East Catharine street, died suddenly and unexpectedly between 4 and 5 o'clock Monday morning. He arose from bed about 5 o'clock and went down stairs and made fire in the kitchen stove. After a time he went up stairs and told his wife not to get up until the stove was warm. He returned to the kitchen, seated himself in an arm chair near the stove and lighted his pipe. A few minutes before 5 o'clock Mrs. Pugh went down stairs and found him sitting in his chair dead. He evidently died without a struggle. Some weeks ago he was attacked with heart trouble and for a short time was quite ill, but he soon recovered his usual health, seemingly. Mr. Pugh had been working at his trade with E. S. McCreary at the corner of Water and Washington streets. He worked on Saturday and seemed quite well. Mr. McCreary saw and talked with him Sunday evening and he was apparently quite well then.

Mr. Pugh was a good citizen and a hard-working, honest man. He is survived by his widow and a number of children. His age was 60 years and a few months. The funeral took place Wednesday. Interment in Cedar Grove cemetery.

Martin L. Hammond died quite suddenly and unexpectedly at his home in Spring Run, on Friday, from paralysis. Mr. Hammond had a stroke several years ago, from the effects of which he never fully recovered. He was in the 66th year of his age. He was a son of the late Lawrence Hammond, and one of a large family of brothers and sisters. In 1857 he married Miss Martha Barclay, a daughter of the late Oliver Barclay and sister of Mrs. David J. Skinner, Dry Run. Until the last few years Mr. Hammond spent his life on a farm, then he built himself a handsome residence in Spring Run which he occupied until his death. For many years and up to his death he was an influential member of the Presbyterian church. He was a life-long Democrat and in 1888 he was a candidate on the Democratic ticket with S. Z. Hawbecker, for the legislature. The opposing candidates, Messrs. Keefer and Kreps, were elected.

Mr. Hammond was a member of one of the oldest and most prominent families in Path Valley, the first of which settled in the valley near Spring Run in 1790. The deceased was a genial, kindly gentleman, who made friends wherever he was known. He will be greatly missed in the community of which he was a valuable member.

The funeral took place Saturday. Interment in Spring Run cemetery.

Mrs. Eliza Ann Jones, wife of John E. Jones, died at her home near Metal, at 12:30 Thursday morning, November 7, 1895, after years of suffering from rheumatism, aged 73 years, 9 months and 18 days. Mrs. Jones leaves to survive her her husband and the following children: Rev. Geo. E. Jones, Baltimore, Md.; David M., James M., A. Lincoln and Mrs. Oliver S. Yetter, of Metal; John H., of Chicago; Dr. Oliver S. and Hon. Harvey W. of Kansas City, Missouri and Mrs. Robt. G. Jones and Mrs. James W. McCormick, of Chambersburg. Three children,—two sons and a daughter—died in infancy. She leaves four sisters, Mrs. James Jones and Mrs. Wilson Withcrow, of Metal; Mrs. Alex. Barr, Jefferson county and Mrs. John Miller, Blair county; also three brothers, David Little, Blair county; Daniel, of Huntingdon and James, of Ohio. The funeral services were held at Mr. Jones's home on Sunday, at 1 p. m. Rev. J. Smith Gordon, her pastor, preached the sermon from Philippians 1: 21, "For to me to live is Christ but to die is gain."

The interment was in the old Presbyterian graveyard near Fannettsburg. Four of her sons were the carriers and lowered the remains into the grave. The funeral procession was one of the largest that have been seen in the valley for many years.

It is not to be wondered at that Mr. Jones mourns the death of his wife For fifty-four years she had been his companion, comforting, cheering, counseling and helping him and his only consolation is that she has exchanged a life whose later years were filled with suffering, for another life in which there will be no suffering and in which he may join her by and by. Her children will find comfort in the reflection that no children ever had a better, truer, more loving and faithful mother. The entire community loses in her a kind, considerate, obliging member and one of the best of neighbors.

One of the pleasantest recollections the writer has is of the time, many years ago, when he had his temporary home in the family. While he was received and treated kindly by all the members of the family—for all were at home then—he can never forget the motherly kindness of her who has been laid to rest, and in all the years since then she has met his ideal of a mother and friend, and in her death he feels a sense of personal loss.

For thirty years she had been a consistent member of the Presbyterian church and in her daily life she was a living exemplification of practical christianity. With her, religion was more than profession; it meant thoughtfulness, work, sacrifice for others. How much better the world is because such people live in it; and even after they have gone to their reward, the fragrance of their lives remains to bless those who have come under its influence.

THE TEACHERS' WEEK.

FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL COUNTY INSTITUTE.

Work of the Teachers and Instructors—An Intelligent Body of Men and Women Engaged in a Noble Work.

The forty-second annual session of the Franklin county teachers' institute opened in Rosedale opera house on Monday, November 11, 1895, at 1.30 p. m. by County Superintendent W. F. Zumbro, "America" was sung, by the institute after which Rev. W. H. Washinger offered prayer for the teachers and the noble cause in which they are engaged.

Professor Zumbro then made a number of announcements among which were that the sessions would begin at 9 a. m. and 1.30 p. m., and the evening lectures at 8 o'clock. Messrs. R. T. Adams of Waynesboro and H. R. Reed of St. Thomas were elected vice presidents and Miss Elsie Stouffer secretary. Miss Stouffer has for years been the stenographer of the institute. The various committees and keepers of the rolls of attendance of the teachers in the various districts were next announced. The committees as named are as follows:

Arrangements—Samuel Gelwix, of Chambersburg; R. S. McElwain, of Chambersburg and B. M. Washinger, of Hamilton.

Obituaries—G. Hiram Goetz, Greencastle; George W. Rhone, Southampton and S. H. Snider, Hamilton.

Resolutions—B. F. Hartman, Washington; F. A. Foreman, Montgomery; W. H. Brown, Guilford; M. J. Brumbaugh, Antrim; C. E. Plasterer, Greene.

Twelve committees consisting of three teachers each, were named to arrange for as many district institutes in different parts of the county, to be held at suitable times within the next three months.

Several selections were then sung by the institute led by Prof. L. D. Gresh, of Milton, from a book by C. M. Parker, containing songs suitable for institute occasions.

Prof. W. W. Deatrich, of the Kutztown state normal, took the next period and spoke of "Finger Tips at School," or "The Sense of Touch" which is the primary or fundamental sense. His talk was illustrated by charts and was entertaining and suggestive of thought. The remainder of the afternoon session was occupied by Dr. Byron W. King on Elocution. Dr. King is an enthusiast in his work and held the attention of the teachers during his period, entertaining, amusing and instructing them. He very soon made friends of them all. Some of his points were out of the usual line in the teaching of reading and his illustrations were quite apt and taking. He presented his subject in such a way that those who cared to give any attention to it will not soon forget it and cannot help but profit by his instruction.

The entertainment Monday evening, "Artistic Recitals and Character Sketches" by Dr. King pleased the large audience that filled the opera house. The music was by Foltz's orchestra and was excellent and enjoyed by all present.

Tuesday morning session opened at 9 o'clock. "Our Prayer," was sung under the supervision of Prof. Gresh and Miss Eyster. Prof. W. W. Deatrich led in prayer. "I Long For My Home," was sung. The Y. M. C. A. then extended through Superintendent Zumbro a very cordial invitation to members of the institute to visit their rooms during the week. Mr. B. A. Hoover of Letterkenny, then read a very excellent paper on the topic: "What Should be the Teacher's Aim?" The chief aim of the teacher should be the development of character or the moral nature of the child, and not the intellectual. To educate the mind properly acquires more profound thought than to rule a state. Many valuable thoughts were presented in this paper. Prof. Gresh gave a very interesting and instructive drill on the subject of music. He closed the period by having the audience rise and sing "America." Prof. Deatrich occupied the next period. He said he desired to state some truths that would furnish food for thought. The following are some of the questions he asked the teachers: What is the difference between the grey and white matter of the nervous system? Where is the white matter in the brain? Where is the grey? Which are the principal parts of the brain? How many kinds of nerves? How many kinds of senses are there? How do impulses pass from sensory nerves to motor nerves? He then proceeded to discuss the nervous system in a very interesting and instructive manner presenting some valuable truths as food for thought. Next in order was recess. After which "We Sail Away," was sung. Superintendent Zumbro then announced that a number of teachers were acting as agents for various educational journals and desired to show them to the teachers. Miss Clark of the C. V. Normal School gave a very instructive talk on the important subject: "Physical Training." Dr. King then gave an instructive address on the principles of reading. Many valuable truths were presented, which were highly appreciated by the large audience.

Tuesday afternoon session opened at 1.30 p. m. by singing "Children of the Heavenly King," Prof. Gresh led the singing. Prayer was offered by Dr. W. C. Schaeffer, pastor of Zion's Reformed church. "The Lord is My Shepherd" was then sung. The superintendent announced the committee on Permanent Certificates: Prof. Samuel Gelwix, Chambersburg; Prof. R. T. Adams, Waynesboro, and Miss Sadie M. Parker, Mercersburg. The committee was asked to meet in the Y. M. C. A. rooms after adjournment.

Prof. Deatrick gave a talk on "Penna. Summer Schools." Dr. S. A. Martin, of Wilson College, followed on "The Origin of Words." He said the invention of human language was one of the most important. God gave to every man the power of speech, but language must be acquired. We do not speak as our grandmothers and mothers did. New words are being coined and language is changing continually. Old words are becoming obsolete, pronunciation is changing. Each word has its distinctive meaning. Dr. Martin illustrated the growth of language. Historic words, words coined from names of places, words named from men who introduced objects, imitative and descriptive words. The origin of proper names was discussed etc.

Prof. Gresh occupied the next period, after singing "America," on a musical class drill by the institute, using a chart. Prof. Gresh is a master of his subject.

Recess followed after which Prof. Gresh sang a solo, "The Pilgrim Fathers." Prof. Deatrick occupied the next period on "The Nervous System," resuming the subject from a former talk. The facts presented were, many of them, new to the institute and very interesting. The gray and white substances of the brain were again discussed. The white is the covering for the gray as electric wires are covered to prevent loss of current. The nerve substance in the body is gray; it is also cellular. He spoke of the parts of a cell; there are three. Cells have five processes. There are branched and unbranched nerves. Intelligent discussion on the brain and nerve centres followed, in which the speaker explained much that is not explained in text books.

Dr. King used the next period on "Voice Culture." It is important. The teacher should take into the school room good health. There should be a good atmosphere in the room. The speaker showed how pupils should breathe, and and by drill on vocal sounds, illustrated how voice can be cultivated. Pupils should be taught how to develop the muscles of the chest also the different muscles employed in speech. The true teacher suggests ideas that the pupils may take hold of and develop.

Tuesday evening, Rev. Geo. W. Miller, D. D., delivered his lecture on "Pluck." It was able and inspiring and no doubt afforded encouragement to many who are earnestly battling with life's difficulties. All who attentively hear such lectures must be benefited by them.

Wednesday morning, institute convened at 9 o'clock. "Great God to Thee We Pray," was sang by the institute. Prayer by Rev. H. F. Kroh of the Second Lutheran church. "When I Survey the Wondrous Cross," was then sung. Superintendent Zumbro again urged teachers to be prompt in attending the sessions. He called a meeting of the chairmen of committees on Local Institutes to convene in Young Men's Christian Association Rooms.

On motion a greeting from the teachers of Franklin county was sent to the teachers assembled in county conventions in Perry, Huntingdon and Dauphin counties.

An excellent paper on "The Successful Teacher," was read by H. S. Kuhn of Peters district. The thoroughly equipped teacher is the successful teacher. Study child nature; Develop new ideas; We must have taste and common sense; Always remind a boy of his good qualities instead of his bad qualities. Teachers should cultivate a pleasant tone of voice and keep anger out of the tone of voice.

The next period was taken by Ex-Superintendent J. S. Smith of Antrim. His subject was: "How the Teacher Should Teach Morality in the Public Schools." His venerable presence on the platform was an inspiration. Teach the precepts of the Bible, none better are given. Intellectual culture without moral culture will not make a man better but perhaps worse. The Bible has the purest code of morals. Take it as the man of our counsel. Assure me that the Bible is used in our public schools as the guide in moral instruction and I assure you that our government is safe. I thank God that the glorious chart of our liberties breaths the spirit of the Bible. Teach it whenever an opportunity presents itself. No especial time can be taken. Commend a right act and point to noble deeds as an inspiration to always do the right thing. The graver offences should not be investigated before the school. It has a tendency to harden pupils in crimes. Contrast christian with unchristian lands. Singing, "Autumn Weather," Miss Eyster at the piano.

Dr. A. T. Smith of the West Chester Normal School occupied the next period. His theme was, "The Concept and its Bearing on Education." It is used in a variety of senses. We make a double use of it. The individual concept and general concept. The individual concept is that mental process which answers to individual things. It has no class qualities. The little child deals in class words and individualizes them. We should always present to him concrete images. He used illustrations to teach the object he was aiming at. Beware of educational maxims. Recess. Singing, "There's Music in the Air."

Dr. Hull of Millersville Normal, occupied the next period, on Mathematics. We should try to give the pupils what will be of immediate use to them as well as what will serve them in higher courses. Teach addition thoroughly. Teach pupils mensuration. It will be of especial use to them in mechanics. Labor to equip boys for real life. Ideas should precede words and then the thought. Teach lines first and then angles. That teacher is most successful who leads his pupils to think. Teach beginners by means of objects. Singing, "Up in the Morning."

The next period was taken by Prof. King on "Voice Culture," by training in vocal sounds. Prof. King is a general favorite with the audience.

Afternoon session, singing, "The Lord is My Shepherd." Dr. Smith occupied the first period on "Children's Untruths." Children should be subjected to different degrees of punishment. Some should be subjected to an educational training and some punished. Various ways of perverting the truth were discussed and remedies suggested. Punishment and education should go hand in hand in working a reformation. Fairy stories should not be presented to the mind as actual facts of history. When we present to a child the trustworthiness of fiction we are treading on dangerous ground. He objected to teaching children the real personality of Santa Claus etc. The speaker then defined the limit of using all fairy stories. Lying is a consequence of a diseased mind. Children, if taken at the proper time might be saved from its condition. Between intense exaggeration and downright lying there is not much difference. Frightening children with purely imaginary bugaboos is lying and children soon detect the untruth. It encourages lying. Children should never be made a promise by parents or teachers that is not fulfilled. Cruel and unreasonable punishment develops a spirit of lying. Children lie to escape cruel or harsh treatment. Do everything in your power to strengthen the bond of love between you and your pupils.

Dr. Hull occupied the next period on "Practical Education." We are living today in a thoroughly practical age. We always estimate the cost of everything in which we engage. The man who today will exercise a power in the world at large must be a man who will be able to measure arms with the most progressive ideas of the age. We are working today in every profession for practical results. Teachers should know what studies will best develop their pupils in special lines. Teachers should not require the pupils to waste time in useless branches, especially when they have very short periods to devote to acquire all the education which they will receive. Give pupils a good, broad English education.

Miss Branisholts, Greencastle, recited "The Waltz of Von Weller" in an admirable manner which elicited much applause. Recess.

Superintendent Zumbro requested teachers in districts where graded courses were adopted to remain after adjournment for instruction in certain things pertaining to graded work.

The next period was taken by Prof. Gresh on "Music."

The last period was occupied by Dr. King with his last talk before the institute. His subject was, "Literature." Persons do not see the same beauties in poems. When we begin mental study we must go on. The best mental food is good literature. Mental idleness produces melancholy. Keep the mind occupied to develop a healthy growth. Toiling for gold and the sordid things of this life is not enjoyment. If a man's whole soul and thought are on the earth, he grows like it. There are better things in the world than money. We must read daily if we would have the mind to grow. The Professor closed his interesting talk with the recitation, "Me and Sally Ann." He then thanked the institute for courtesies extended to him during the week. He was an exceedingly popular lecturer and many of the teachers crowded around him to bid him farewell.

The lecture in the evening by Col. Copeland pleased the large audience. It was witty, yet it contained much that will leave good impressions on the minds of those who heard it. The Colonel's ideas of how some people "See the Elephant" was novel and interesting, showing how some people see things with distorted vision, and not at all as they are.

The proceedings of the remaining sessions will appear in next week's issue.

Election Echoes.

The official majority of Haywood for State Treasurer is 174,447. Willard for Judge of the Superior Court received the highest vote on the Republican ticket, 457,893. Orlady received the lowest vote on the same ticket, 448,317. Smith, Democrat, elected, received 286,103 votes, and Moorehead received 273,225, the lowest on the same ticket.

In the triangular judicial contest in the Huntingdon-Mifflin district, Bailey, Democrat, received 4,918 votes; Williamson, Republican, of Huntingdon, 3,828 and Culbertson, Republican, of Mifflin 1,770, making Bailey's plurality 1,090. No man in Huntingdon county has bitterer enemies than has Williamson among members of his own party. Huntingdon also elected Wilson, Democrat, sheriff.

In Fulton county, Peter Morton, Republican, was elected Associate Judge over James Henry, Democrat, by 18 votes. The remainder of the Democratic ticket received majorities ranging from 88 to 151 votes. In Cumberland county, Rupley, Republican, was elected District Attorney by a majority of 59 votes, and Ployer, Director of the Poor, on the same ticket, by 321. Haywood carried the county by 81 majority. The only Democrat receiving a majority of votes in the county was Tritt for County Surveyor.

The official majority for State Treasurer in Franklin county is 1,352. In 1893 the majority for the same office was 1,351, just one vote less. Greenawalt's majority for sheriff was 570 and Light's for District Attorney was 562. The highest man on the Republican ticket was S. V. Wingert for County Surveyor. His majority was 1499. The vote of the county on the State ticket was, Republican, 5,347; Democratic, 3,995; Prohibition, 112; People's party, 12; Socialist, 5. Total, 9,471.

Child Burned to Death.

The three-year-old daughter of Joseph Finkenbinder, who resides near the Shippensburg normal school, was burned to death Monday forenoon. The child was playing with matches when they became ignited and set her clothing on fire. When the child's garments were in a blaze a grown sister discovered its condition. She was too much frightened to help the child, but ran out of the house and screamed for help. Before help arrived the baby's clothing was nearly all burned off. It was terribly burned about the head and face and died in great agony about an hour after the accident.

Mrs. Grant Will Reside In Washington.

Mrs. Grant, the widow of General Grant, will take up her permanent residence in Washington, D. C. She will occupy the stately mansion that was built by Senator Edwards, of Vermont, while he was still in the upper house of congress. It is No. 2111 Massachusetts Aveanue, in the most desirable residence portion of the city. Her daughter, Mrs. Nellie Sartoris, will reside with her mother, until the education of her two daughters is completed. They have been placed in the Academy of Visitation, a Catholic convent in Georgetown.

Chambersburg Markets.

CHAMBERSBURG, Thursday, Nov. 14, 1895.

No. 1 Longberry	.33	Butter	.20
No. 1 Foltz	.33	Eggs	.23
No. 2 of any kind	.30	Lard	.08
Oats	.26	Tallow	.03
Rye, new	.40	Bacon-hams	.10
Corn	.35	Bacon-shoulder	.08
Timothy	1.20	Bacon-sides	.08
Clover seed	4.00	Peaches-pared	.10
Timothy seed	1.00	Peaches-halved	.05
Onions	.40	Cherries-pitted	.08
Potatoes new	.25	Dried Apples	.05
Vinegar	.10	Beans	$1.50

Philadelphia Markets.

Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1895.

WHEAT.—No. 1 red,—No. 2 Penna. red, @.

CORN.—No. 2 yellow, 37@.; No. 3 mixed 36¾@.

OATS.—No. 2 white, 24½@26. No. 2 mixed, 24.

FEED.—Bran, $13.50@14.25 per ton.

HAY AND STRAW.—Timothy, choice, $16@; No. 1 mixed clover, $11.50@12.00; rye straw, $12.00@$11.50.

TALLOW.—Country, prime, 4@4½c.

FLOUR.—Pennsylvania roller, clear, $3.00@3.25; straight, $3.25@3.50 per bbl. Buckwheat flour, $1.35@$1.60 per 100 pounds; rye flour, $2.75 per barrel.

BUTTER.—Prints, fancy, 25c.; prime, 23@24.

EGGS.—Pennsylvania, fresh, 23c.

POULTRY.—Live fowls, hens 8@9c.; dressed, choice, 9c.; live turkeys 8½@9c.

POTATOES.—Prime, 30 to 35c. per bushel.

WOOL.—Pennsylvania xx., 19c.; x, 18c.; medium, 23c.; common, 18@19c.

LIVE STOCK.—Beef Cattle, Extra, none; Good, 4¼@4¾c.; Medium, 3½@4c.; Common, 3@3½c.

SHEEP.—Extra, 3½@3¾c.; Good, 2¾@3c.; Medium, 2½@2¾c.; Common 1½@2c.; Lambs, 2¾@4½c.

HOGS.—Good Western, 5¼@5½c.; other grades, in proportion.

FAT COWS.—2@3½c.

MILCH COWS.—$25@$60.

THIN COWS.—$8@$18.

MILCH CALVES.—3@5½c.

DRESSED BEEVES.—4¾@6c.

Sollenberger's.

COATS.

Our Coat department is better than ever and if in need of a coat see what we can do for you.

BLANKETS.

We want to sell you a pair of Blankets and ask you to try our stock.

We are showing the best collection of Dry Goods and Notions ever placed on our counters. We invite you to our store.

D. D. SOLLENBERGER.

Have You Seen Them?

If Not, You've a Pleasure Before You.

The Best in town, spread out in bewildering array is our

Fall and Winter Stock

Of Men's and Boy's Clothing and Gents Furnishing Goods.

Our Stock of Piece Goods cannot be excelled.

Ever Late in Style and Rich in Quality

ADAM LOHMAN,
SOUTH MAIN ST.

OVERCOATS

FOR

MEN and BOYS.

GENUINE BARGAINS

in Made-up Clothing, that cannot be surpassed by any fair or reasonable competition.

Children's Suits at Low Prices.

Boys' Corduroy Trousers. We have a large number of odds and ends of great variety that will be sold regardless of cost and of great value to the purchaser.

Don't forget to call and examine.

A. J. White & Son.

Oldest Clothing House in the Valley.

GO TO

POMEROY & MACKEY'S

FOR THE

LATEST STYLED

COATS AND CAPES

IN

Cloth and Boucle.

ALSO

ELECTRIC SEAL,
WOOL SEAL,
SABLE FUR

Capes.

We will not be undersold in any garments in our stock.

Look Right At Us,

D. C. EBERSOLE & Co.,

For We Have Something Important to say.
We Carry the Following Leaders:

The Aultman Co. Engines, Threshers, Clover Hullers, Saw Mills, Stone Crushers and Street Machinery.

Jones Lever Plano Binder and Chain Mower.

Smith Six and Seven Foot Horse Rakes and Eureka Mowers.

The Mountville Steel Share Plows.

South Bend, Oliver and other Plows.

Riding and Walking Cultivators.

Single and Double Shovel Plows, Spring Harrows, Corn Shellers, Feed Cutters, Wagons, Buggies, Coal, Lumber, Phosphate, Plaster, Oils, Leather and Rubber Belting and Hose.

Repairs made to all machinery.

D. C. EBERSOLE & CO.,

Nos. 2 and 4 Market St.,

Opposite Western Maryland Station. Chamberburg, Pa.

The Franklin Review.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1895.

CHURCH AND SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The Lesson For Sunday, November 17.

International Bible lesson for Sunday, November 17, 1895, from I Samuel 15: 10-23. Title: Saul Rejected. Golden text: "To obey is better than sacrifice." From the time when Saul was chosen king, as told in our last lesson, until his rejection, which we learn of today, sixteen years had elapsed according to the general chronology. Others say, however, that up to this time he had only ruled ten years. In the meantime a kingly court had been set up in Gibeah. There was magnificence, military glory and that obsequiousness on the part of courtiers, which are common in absolute monarchies.

A large standing army of 200,000 men was formed under that intrepid leader Abner, Saul's uncle. The tribes were all united. All the enemies of Israel had been subdued that were desired to be brought under subjection. The government seemed to have become strong and prosperous. It had become a military government and its king had grown proud and arrogant. He was no longer the modest youth who shrank from the honors and pomp his of his coronation and he no longer listened to the wise counsel of the aged prophet who had annointed and wisely advised him. He had been directed to avenge the wrongs that Amelek had perpetrated upon the Israelites. The punishment he was directed to inflict upon those wicked idolaters seemed unduly severe and even cruel, it was "to destroy all that they have, and spare them not; but slay both man and woman, infant and suckling, ox and sheep, camel and ass." Saul had executed the most severe part of the directions, but had spared the king as a token of triumph, and the best of the oxen and sheep and possibly other rich spoils, ostensibly as an offering, and feeling, possibly, that the poverty and hardship which Israel had undergone would justify it. Saul had thus shown his disloyalty to, and his disobedience of God, and his disregard of the divine commands. But God required exact obedience, and counted this as far more than all sacrifices. God could in many ways supply the needs and feed the hunger of the people, but he had no power to make Saul obedient unless the spirit of obedience were in his heart. The story will raise the question as to the nature of Saul's sin and also as to a God of goodness giving such a command, and requiring under such circumstances its exact obedience.

Tnere are times when great principles are at stake, and must be preserved at all cost. There are times when the stealing of a pin or the refusal to bow the head may have in them the whole future of a child, when obedience must be had. And so it was here. But why did God utter such a command? We must put ourselves back in those times and try to understand their ideas and customs. 1. We must recall the fact that they were the most cruel, blood-thirsty, and relentless people of their times (Exod. 17, 18, 14; Num. 24, 20). 2. Because of their sins then God doomed them to destruction. 3. With their ideas it was no worse to sweep them away, old and young, by the sword, than it would now to sweep away a people by pestilence or fire. 4. Canon Spence regards Amalek as "under the ban," and so must be slain. Amalek was accursed; its cup of iniquity was full. 5. They would have been like a fever-infected people, like a diseased race that would corrupt and destroy others, and so God would have them destroyed. For the larger good of the race he would stamp out this wicked, dangerous nation.

It "repented" God that He had set up Saul to be king, because of his diobedience. The rejection of Saul grieved Samuel so that he cried unto the Lord all night. Early in the morning Samuel went to meet Saul, but was told that "Saul came to Carmel" and set up a monument in his own honor. He met the great army, driving the cattle and bringing the other spoil with it. He met Saul full of self-pride and effusive in his greeting. But this feeling was soon changed by the prophet's stern rebuke. He explains the bleating of the sheep and the lowing of the cattle; the animals were to be offered as a sacrifice unto the Lord. This was nothing but hypocracy on the part of Saul.

Samuel delivers to Saul God's message and the king quails when he learns that he is set aside as unworthy to be at the head of God's chosen people, and that a worthier man is to succeed him on the throne.

The great teaching of the lesson is implicit obedience to God's commands, and that He will surely punish disobedience.

A Bright Paper By Bright Pupils.

The last number of the Indian Helper, the little paper issued by the Indians at the Carlisle school, contains a capital cartoon. First we have a side scene dated 1775, with old Fort Pitt in the distance and in the foreground a frontiersman with rifle at shoulder about to kill an Indian on his knees begging for mercy. The main part of the cartoon represents a foot ball player, prone on his back, labeled Duquesne Club, with a Carlisle Indian foot ball player with his foot on the prostrate Pittsburger, a grin of satisfaction on the victor's face. Of course, the victory of the Carlisle Indian foot ball team over their Pittsburg opponents not long ago inspired the cartoon. Below the picture we read that "In the days of Fort Pitt it was the white man who had the upper hand. A hundred years have passed and the Indian comes out on top. If he can do it at foot ball, he can do it in the arts and sciences. All he needs is a fair chance, and Carlisle is fast opening the way."

We Make the Most Cigars.

This, the Ninth, internal revenue district, makes more cigars than any other district in the United States. The Third New York district has heretofore had the lead. During the three months ending September 30, this district manufactured 146,471,770 against 136,446,143 in the Third New York district. For the single month of September the Ninth Pennsylvania made 49,528,730 cigars, against 43,572,663 by the New York district. The Ninth's increase of manufacture during September, as compared with the figures of 1894, was 3,802,260 cigars, while the Third New York's output showed a falling off of 5,043,017. The same proportion appears in the three months ended September 30th last, the total increase of cigars made in this district over the same period last year being 12,344,227, while the hitherto premier New York district declined 5,999,977.

THE STATE VOTE COMPLETE.

The Full Returns of the State by Counties, of the Majorities for State Treasurer.

Following is the plurality for State Treasurer from every county in the state. The vote of the Prohibition and People's parties is not given for the reason that many counties have failed to report it. So far as they have been reported, Berry, Prohibitionist, received 11,676, and Dawson, People's, 3,481 votes

Counties.	Haywood.	Meyer
Adams		32
Allegheny	22,555	
Armstrong	1,293	
Beaver	2,692	
Bedford	935	
Berks		5,414
Blair	2,968	
Bradford	4,030	
Bucks	1,159	
Butler	1,420	
Cambria	1,074	
Cameron	329	
Carbon	311	
Centre		147
Chester	3,786	
Clarion		423
Clearfield	132	
Clinton	278	
Columbia		823
Crawford	2,485	
Cumberland	82	
Dauphin	3,146	
Delaware	4,440	
Elk		211
Erie	3,191	
Fayette	865	
Forest	445	
Franklin	1,352	
Fulton		159
Greene		1,154
Huntingdon	1,802	
Indiana	2,375	
Jefferson	1,667	
Juniata	195	
Lackawanna	4,469	
Lancaster	8,662	
Lawrence	2,145	
Lebanon	2,265	
Lehigh		1,070
Luzerne	3,385	
Lycoming		130
McKean	1,613	
Mercer	2,387	
Mifflin	480	
Monroe		1,076
Montour		343
Montgomery	2,219	
Northampton		830
Northumberland	446	
Perry	596	
Philadelphia	74,669	
Pike		266
Potter	1,154	
Schuylkill	1,068	
Snyder	890	
Somerset	2,356	
Sullivan		90
Susquehanna	1,603	
Tioga	3,709	
Union	936	
Venango	1,424	
Warren	1,625	
Washington	2,278	
Wayne	407	
Westmoreland	2,888	
Wyoming	396	
York		2,502
Total	189,115	14,673
Haywood's plurality		174,442

School Examinations.

The Boston Journal thus speaks pertinently and, we think, wisely on the subject of school examinations:

Most teachers are ready to admit that it is a defective and unsatisfactory system which depends for its rating of pupils upon one examination in the school year, or even one in each of the quarterly or semi-annual terms. Such a system is unfair to the pupils whom it inflicts with unwise and avoidable burdens of excitement and worry. So far as possible, educators should aim to have the teacher so closely in sympathy with the pupil that he follows the work done from day to day, and needs in consequence no examinations which outweigh in importance the rest of the school work. For public schools, or for any institutions having in charge the training of young children, no better motto can be found than that resting in the idea of a sound mind in a sound body, and whatever conduces to an unsound mind or a nervous mental condition should be avoided. Our higher educational institutions deal with men and women of more advanced development, whose judgment will, as a rule, keep them from worrying unduly about examinations, although even with them the evils of the examination system are too often apparent. But for school children in general parents have a right to ask, and school authorities should endeavor to secure, all reasonable relief from the nervous strain which cannot fail to accompany a rigid examination of any sort. There ought to be no sacrifice of accuracy or thoroughness in training, but there certainly should be a human regard for nervous temperaments.

Torture In Punishment.

The constitution of the United States and the constitutions of the various states, in prohibiting cruel and unusual punishments, were not fighting an absurdity. The use of torture in legal processes was not, when these instruments were framed, so remote as it is now.

When Sir Thomas Dole came as high marshal to Virginia, he crushed a conspiracy by killing the ringleaders by torture.

One had a bodkin thrust through his tongue and was chained to a tree until he died; others were broken on the wheel. It is quaintly stated that Sir Thomas was "a man of good conscience and knowledge in divinity."

Dole's date was 1611. The next notable instance of the use of torture was in 1692, in the Salem witchcraft excitement, when Giles Cory was pressed to death—the "peine dure et forte," the most horrible of deaths.

Executions were in public throughout the east until comparatively recent times. When Quelch, the pirate, and six others were hanged in Boston, Sewall wrote in his diary: "When the scaffold was let to sink, there was such a screech of the women that my wife heard it, sitting in our entry next to the orchard," though the gallows was a mile away and the wind unfavorable.

The use of torture to wring the truth from witnesses is said to have been recognized as legal in Austria until well within the present century.—New York Recorder.

They Took Millions With Them.

A number of papers following the New York World, have published lists of American heiresses who have married titled foreigners within the past twenty years and have enriched their husbands with princely fortunes. The publications were induced by the late marriage of Miss Vanderbilt to the Duke of Marlborough. With the list is given the fortune of each. The total reaches the startling sum of $161,153,000. To this is added Miss Vanderbilt's fortune of $5,000,000, and a few millions more that will accompany Miss Pauline Whitney across the deep, within the next fortnight or so. The biggest lump yet captured in the matrimonial market is Anna Gould's $45,000,000. That went to France; Miss Vanderbilt's goes to England. Mrs. Hammersley, the American widow whom the Duke of Marlborough's father captured, took $7,000,000 across the ocean. Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, another American widow, who married an English colonel, took $12,000,000. Still another American widow, Mrs. Frederick Stevens, who married the Duke de Dino, carried $7,000,000 away with her. Ten other American girls, marrying titled foreigners, took $5,000,000 each. Three took $4,000,000 each. Two took $3,000,000 apiece and eight got away with $2,000,000 apiece. A dozen or more are put down for the trifle of a million each, while the half and three-quarter millions are thick.

A Big Potato Crop.

Last week's American Agriculturist has a valuable article on the potato crop of the country for 1895. It seems that this year's yield is something phenomenal—no other year approaching its magnificent total. The crop measures up over 282,000,000 bushels, against only 185,000,000 last year. The Pacific coast is the only region where the crop shows a falling off, while the Empire State largely takes the lead with over forty and a-half million bushels, against twenty-eight and a-half million bushels last year. The percentage of increase is none the less marked in Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and, indeed, everywhere in the Central Western States. Canada is no exception to the rule of a bountiful crop, the 1895 yield closely approximating 57,000,000 bushels, showing a material increase over last year's crop.

The sale of 40,000 tubs of American butter at good prices in London during the past fortnight, may be taken to mean that first-class butter is not going to be a cheap article anywhere during the coming winter.

A medical journal declares that the common habit among women of biting off the thread with which they are sewing is prolific of sore throat and blood poisoning.

Archibald Clark, a Kentucky man, is a somnambulist, and the peculiar direction his weakness takes is to go into his truck patch and perform the labor he intended doing when awake.

It is said that the Empress of Austria is making a collection of cows. She brings one home from every foreign place she visits, and orders milk from different ones as her inclination dictates.

W. J. Rixey, of Mexico, Mo., received a car-load of honey from Acton Cal., a few days ago, which contained 26,000 pounds of the sweet stuff. The freight bill on the car was $305, or about one-eighth of the value of the honey.

In the country districts, both in England and Germany, there is an idea that if the bees swarm upon a rotten tree there will be a death in the family owning or living on the property before the expiration of a twelve-month.

London has maintained for many years pre-eminence in the fur trade. American and Russian buyers both visit the city to buy furs originally taken in their own respective countries. The sales amount to about $20,000,000 a year.

Panthers are very numerous in the Coast Mountains of Oregon just now. In the last month a sheep herder on a big ranch near Roseburg, Oregon, twice had the experience of killing three panthers in one day. They were all fully grown, averaging eight feet in length each.

The Welsh chronicles record when Cardigan bay was a fertile district, and the Irish when the Scilly Islands were separated from Cornwall. Ancient maps and the salt beds in the line indicate, on the contrary, that the estuaries of the Severn and the Mersey were once joined by a tidal channel of salt water.

A careful estimate of the Florida orange crop is 100,000 boxes, which is quite a drop from the 5,000,000 boxes of the season of 1893-94. But the new growth of trees is doing exceedingly well, and ought to be producing again within three years. It is predicted that five years hence the crop will be as large as ever.

Copper tea kettles and other household articles having polished surfaces should not be allowed to get rusty, as rust will destroy the metal. If the surface be rubbed but a little every day, the labor of keeping them bright will be very light. In case a rust is formed on the surface, apply a solution of oxalic acid, which, well rubbed over tarnished copper or brass, will soon remove the tarnish, rendering the metal bright. The acid must be washed off with water, and the surface rubbed with whiting and soft leather. A mixture of muriatic acid and alum, dissolved in water imparts a golden color to brass articles that are steeped in it a few seconds. To give it a finer polish, go over the surface of the metal with rotten-stone and sweet oil, then rub off with a piece of cotton or flannel, and polish with a leather.

Dr. Wm. F. Teeter, 209 South Main street, Chambersburg, Pa. Painless extraction, fine fillings, crown and bridge work, artistic artificial teeth. All work guaranteed. Won't be underbid in prices. 20 years' experience with all the latest and best approved methods in dentistry. Oct. 3, tf.

AT THE VERY TOP!

Climbing Up

Every day sees an increase in our business. There's reason for it. We sell only the most reliable goods and the price is the envy and consternation of competitors.

H. B. GANOE,
61 South Main St.
Cash Shoe Store.

SHADE
THE
HATTER.

Any purchaser of Fall and Winter weight
UNDERWEAR
that fails to visit our enormous stock simply misses a good thing.

Natura Wool
from $1 up. Our line of Knit Goods is very striking; all shades and qualities.

SHADE, HATTER AND HOSIER.

THE MERRILL PIANOS

Embody all the essential elements of the First Class Modern Piano. Rich in Tone, equally balanced throughout the entire Piano. Prompt response to the touch with an elastic action that charms every Pianist. They stand in tune like a rock.

The Smith American Organs

Have always been admired and continue to attract the attention of persons of refined taste in all parts of the world. For forty years these instruments have been sold in every quarter of the globe, and those purchasing one of these excellent instruments will find them in every respect a first class, artistic and scientific production. They can be had by calling on or addressing

DAVID HYSSONG,
240 SOUTH MAIN ST.,
Chambersburg, Pa.

Tuning and Repairing Pianos and Organs a specialty. Twenty years' experience.

WE ADVERTISE
BARBOUR'S
PHOTOGRAPHS.

Webster's International Dictionary

Invaluable in Office, School, and Home

Successor of the "Unabridged."

Standard of the U. S. Gov't Printing Office, the U. S. Supreme Court, and of nearly all the Schoolbooks.

Warmly commended by State Superintendents of Schools, and other Educators almost without number.

THE BEST FOR EVERYBODY TO USE

It is easy to find the word wanted. Words are given their correct alphabetical places, each one beginning a paragraph.

It is easy to ascertain the pronunciation. The pronunciation is shown by the ordinary diacritically marked letters used in the schoolbooks

It is easy to trace the growth of a word. The etymologies are full, and the different meanings are given in the order of their development.

It is easy to learn what a word means. The definitions are clear, explicit, and full, and each is contained in a separate paragraph.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., *Publishers, Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.*

Specimen pages, etc., sent on application.

EVERYTHING
IN
Fall and Winter Footwear.
MEN'S LIGHT AND HEAVY BOOTS.
Full Stock at Low Prices.
THE BEST MAKE OF
RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR
MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
FARMERS' DRESS HATS
that will pay you to look at.
TRUNKS, SATCHELS AND UMBRELLAS
AT
F. W. DAY'S. GOOD GOODS.
No. 27 South Main St.

Agricultural Implements.

D. M. Osborne & Co., Harvesting Machinery,
Syracuse Chilled Plow Co., Plows and Harrows,
Bickford & Huffman Grain Drills,
Acme Wagon Co. Wagons.
Hench & Drumgold Cultivators,

Geo. S. Comstock Rollers and Troughs,
Marietta Iron Fence,
American Manf'g Co. Hays Creamer,
F. E. Myers Hay Tools and Pumps,
Nichols & Shepherd Engine and Thresher,

Meers & Son Perfect Washer,
The Aermotor Company Wind Engine,
Sprout, Waldron & Co. Burr Mills,
W. R. Harrison Tornado Cutter,
Lightning Rods, Binder Twine, etc.

J. RUSH GILLAN, Chambersburg, Pa.
[Opposite Montgomery House.]

FIRE SALE.

Dry Goods Sacrificed.

The Insurance Adjusters have adjusted our losses by the late fire. Now we have a lot of goods damaged by water and smoke which we propose to sell at a sacrifice. Words can convey no idea of the slaughter in prices. The balance of the stock not damaged will also be sold at a sacrifice to make room for an entirely new stock.

THIS GREAT SALE IS NOW ON,
TO CONTINUE FOR THIRTY DAYS.
W. O. APPENZELLAR,
White Block, on the Diamond.

Marble and Granite

D. J. SHULL,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
MEMORIAL WORK
Comprising Foreign and Domestic Marble and Granite for
Monuments, Headstones, Markers,
Posts and Curbing for Cemetery Enclosures. Largest assortment of Finished Marble and Granite in the valley.
Lowest prices, good work and satisfaction guaranteed.
Yards and Works on East Market St, Near the Diamond.

Picture Frames.

We are closing out a lot of Cabinet Picture Frames at greatly reduced prices. If you wish a Bargain call at
SNIDER'S BOOK STORE.

Bowers & Co.,
DEALERS IN
FANCY and STAPLE GROCERIES,
FISH,
SPICES,
PRODUCE,
STONEWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
ETC.
CONFECTIONERY,
TOBACCO and CIGARS.
No. 10 East Side Public Square.

CENTRAL MEAT SHOP.
FOR THE FINEST
Fresh Pork, Sausage, Lard,
Beef, Veal, Lamb,
Boiled Ham,
Tongue and Smoked Meats of all kinds,
GO TO
HUDSONS',
Market Street, near Public Square.
Farmers, call and see us before selling your veal Calves and Lambs elsewhere.
CASH PAID.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAIL ROAD TIME TABLE.—May 20, 1895.

Leave		no. 2	no. 4	no. 6	no. 8	no 10
		*A. M	†A. M	†P. M	†P. M	*P. M
Winchester			7 15		2 30	5 15
Martinsburg			8 00		3 20	6 43
Hagerstown		6 30	8 42	12 10	4 10	10 25
Greencastle		6 51	9 05	12 33	4 35	10 47
Mercersburg			7 45		2 00	
	A. M					
Chambersburg		7 12	9 30	12 57	5 05	11 08
Waynesboro			7 25	12 00	4 00	
Shippensburg		7 32	9 51	1 18	5 28	11 27
Newville		7 59	10 09	1 37	5 48	11 44
Carlisle		8 13	10 31	2 00	6 15	12 06
Mechanicsburg		8 30	10 51	2 24	6 40	12 26
Arr. Dillsburg		9 06	1 00	4 35	7 25	
Arr. Harrisb'g		8 56	11 10	2 42	7 00	12 45
	A. M	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M
Arr. Phila		12 17	3 00	5 47	11 15	4 30
" New York		2 33	5 53	8 23	3 53	7 33
" Baltimore		12 20	3 10	6 45	10 40	6 20
	A. M	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M

Additional trains will leave Carlisle for Harrisburg daily, except Sunday, at 5.50 a. m., 7.05 a. m., 12.10 p. m., 3.45 p. m. and 9.40 p. m., and from Mechanicsburg at 6.13 a. m., 7.30 a. m., 10.00 a. m., 12.35 p. m., 1.45 p. m., 4.09 p. m., 5.35 p. m. and 10.05 p. m., stopping at 2d street, Harrisburg, to let off passengers.

Trains Nos. 2 and 10 run daily between Harrisburg and Hagerstown.

Through coach from Hagerstown to Philadelphia on train No. 4.

* Daily.
† Daily except Sunday.

Leave	no. 1	no. 3	no. 5	no. 7		no. 9
	P. M.	A. M	A. M	A. M	P. M.	P. M.
L'v Baltimore	11 50	4 40	8 53	11 40		4 45
" New York	8 00	12 15		9 30		2 00
" Phila	11 20	4 30	8 50	12 25		4 30
	†	†	*	†	†	*
Leave	A. M	A. M	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg	5 00	7 53	12 10	3 45		8 10
Dillsburg		6 50	9 35	1 20		5 10
Mechanicsburg	5 20	8 12	12 30	4 06		8 30
Carlisle	5 42	8 33	12 53	4 30		8 55
Newville	6 05	8 58	1 17	4 54		9 18
Shippensburg	6 24	9 18	1 38	5 13		9 39
Waynesboro		10 18	3 00	6 15		
Chambersburg	6 48	9 45	2 05	5 40		10 03
Mercersburg		11 05	5 48			
Greencastle	7 10	10 06	2 26	6 00		10 23
Hagerstown	7 33	10 35	2 50	6 30		10 50
Martinsburg	9 30	11 16		7 12		
Ar. Winchester	10 50	12 05		8 00		
	†	A. M	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

Additional local trains will leave Harrisburg daily, except Sunday, for Carlisle and intermediate stations at 9.35 a. m., 2.25 p. m., 5.20 p. m., 6.20 p. m. and 10.55 p. m., also for Mechanicsburg and intermediate stations at 8.15 a. m., 11.10 a. m. and 3.10 p. m. All of the above trains will stop at 2d street, Harrisburg, to take on passengers.

Nos. 3 and 9 run daily between Harrisburg and Hagerstown.

Through coach from Philadelphia to Hagerstown on trains Nos. 5 and 9.

* Daily.
† Daily except Sunday.

MONT ALTO RAILROAD.

Mail no58	Mix no56	Acc no53		Mail no54	Mix no55	Acc no57
†P. M	†P. M	†A. M	Lve. Arr.	†A. M	†P. M	†P. M
5 25	1 38	9 25	Chambersburg	8 10	1 15	4 45
5 31	1 53	9 36	Mont Alto Jun.	8 04	1 04	4 39
5 42	2 08	9 47	West Fay'tville	7 54	12 49	4 29
5 47	2 16	9 52	East Fay't'ville	7 49	12 41	4 24
5 59	2 32	10 03	Mont Alto	7 38	12 25	4 13
6 02	2 37	10 06	Kneppers	7 36	12 20	4 11
6 06	2 46	10 10	Quincy	7 32	12 11	4 07
6 15	3 00	10 18	Waynesboro	7 25	12 00	4 00
P. M.	P. M.	A. M	Arr. Lve.	A. M	P. M.	P. M.

SOUTHERN PENN'A R. R. TRAINS.

Pas. no45	Mix no43		Pas. no 44	Mix no48
†P. M	†A. M	Lve. Arr.	†A. M	†P. M
5 00	9 45	Chambersburg	8 35	4 25
5 12	9 56	Marion	8 23	4 05
5 48	11 05	Mercersburg	7 45	3 00
6 07	11 35	Loudon	7 22	2 25
6 15	11 50	Richmond	7 15	2 10
P. M.	A. M	Arr. Lve.	A. M	P. M.

Connection for all stations on Cumberland Valley Railroad and Pennsylvania Railroad system.

H. A. RIDDLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent. J. F. BOYD, Supt.

TUSCARORA VALLEY RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Monday, Sept. 30, 1895.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS. Daily, except Sunday.		No. 1 A. M.	No. 3 P. M.
Blair's Mills	Lv	8 00	2 00
Waterloo		8 05	2 05
Leonard's Grove		8 10	2 10
Ross Farm		8 15	2 15
Perulack		8 20	2 20
East Waterford		8 30	2 30
Heckman		8 37	2 37
Honey Grove		8 42	2 42
Fort Bingham		8 48	2 48
Warble		8 55	2 55
Pleasant View		9 00	3 00
Seven Pines		9 06	3 06
Spruce Hill		9 10	3 10
Graham's		9 14	3 14
Stewart		9 16	3 16
Freedom		9 18	3 18
Turbett		9 20	3 20
Old Port		9 25	3 25
Port Royal	Ar	9 30	3 30

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 connect at Port Roya with Way Passenger and Seashore Express on P. R. R., and Nos. 3 and 4 with Mail East,

WESTWARD.

STATIONS. Daily, except Sunday.	Dist.	No 2. A. M.	No. 4 P. M.
Port Royal	Lv 0 0	10 45	5 15
Old Port	1 3	10 50	5 20
Turbett	2 8	10 55	5 25
Freedom	3 7	10 57	5 27
Stewart	4 4	10 59	5 29
Graham's	5 0	11 01	5 31
Spruce Hill	6 3	11 06	5 35
Seven Pines	7 2	11 09	5 39
Pleasant Veiw	9 0	11 15	5 45
Warble	10 0	11 20	5 50
Fort Bingham	12 0	11 26	5 56
Honey Grove	14 0	11 33	6 03
Heckman	15 1	11 38	6 08
East Waterford	17 5	11 45	6 15
Perulack	20 5	11 55	6 25
Ross Farm	22 0	12 00	6 30
Leonard's Grove	24 0	12 05	6 35
Waterloo	25 5	12 10	6 40
Blair's Mills	Ar 27 0	12 15	6 45

Trains Nos. 2 and 3 connect with Stage Line at Blair's Mills for Concord, Doylesburg and Dry Run.

J. C. MOORHEAD, Supt.

Why lose your hair
WHEN
Greenawalt's
RUM and QUININE
will stop its falling out?
If you never used this well-known preparation, delay no longer as a trial will convince you of it many merits. Excellent for Dandruff, and is also an elegant Hair Dressing. Not greasy nor oily, but renders the hair soft and smooth.
25cts. a bottle at
Greenawalt's
Drug Store,
On The Diamond.

CHAIRS WERE IN USE IN EGYPT

As long ago as 3300 B. C. The Chinese employed them from about 1300 B. C. In India they were used and are mentioned as dating from 1100 B. C.

You should see the great variety of CHAIRS we now show, from

50c to $50.

each. Such an assortment of real, artistic, comfortable chairs was never seen here before. The handsome Parlor and Reception Suites are attracting much attention now.

Stairwork and Mantels,

Bank, Store, Church, Office and Lodge Furniture to order as usual.

H. SIERER & Co.,
Furniture Makers.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

THE STANDARD RAILWAY OF AMERICA
PROTECTED THROUGHOUT BY THE
Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System

On and after May 20th, 1895, the Passengre Trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will depart from HARRISBURG and arrive at Philadelphia, New York, Pittsburg, and Erie as follows:

EASTWARD.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS daily at 1.10 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia at 4.30 A. M. and New York at 7.33 A. M.

EASTERN EXPRESS daily at 2.15 A. M., arrives Philadelphia 5.05 A. M., New York 7.43 A. M.

FAST LINE daily at 3.45 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia at 6.52 A. M. daily and New York 9.33 A. M. week-days, and 10.38 A. M. Sunday.

HARRISBURG EXPRESS daily (except Sunday) at 6.40 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia at 10.20 A. M. and New York at 12.53 P. M.

COLUMBIA ACCOMMODATION daily (except Sunday) at 7.15 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia at 11.45 A. M. and New York 2.13 P. M.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS daily at 9.35 a. m. arrives at Philadelphia 12.17 p. m. and New York 2.33 p. m.

SEA-SHORE EXPRESS daily (except Sunday) at 11.40 a. m., arrives at Philadelphia 3.00 p. m. and New York 5.53 p. m.

PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED EXPRESS of Pullman Vestibule Cars daily at 1.40 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia at 4.17 p. m. and New York at 6.30 p. m.

LANCASTER ACCOMMODATION (Sunday only) at 2.35 P. M., arrive at Lancaster 4.20 P. M.

DAY EXPRESS daily at 2.50 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia at 5.47 p. m. and New York at 8.25 p. m.

LANCASTER ACCOMMODATION, daily (except Sunday) at 2.55 p. m., arrives Lancaster 4.18 p. m.

MAIN LINE EXPRESS, daily at 3.30 p. m., arrives Philadelphia 6.23 p. m., arrives New York 9.23 p. m.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION via Columbia daily (except Sunday,) at 4.50 p. m. and arrives at Philadelphia at 9.45 p. m., New York 12.33 a. m. daily (except Monday).

LANCASTER ACCOMMODATION, daily (except Sunday) at 5.10 p. m., arrives Lancaster 6.20 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN daily at 7.30 p. m. arrives at Philadelphia at 11.15 p. m., New York 3.53 a. m.

STEELTON TRAINS leave Harrisburg daily (except Sunday) at 6.40, 7.15, 11.40 a. m., 2.45, 4.50, 5.10 p. m. On Sunday 2.35 p. m. Returning, leave Steelton daily (except Sunday) 10.55, 11.08 a. m.; 3.55, 7.01, 7.44 p. m. On Sunday 11.08 a. m.

For LEBANON, 6.40, 11.40 a. m., 3.30, 7.30 p. m. week-days.

All Through Trains connect at Jersey City with boats of "Brooklyn Annex" for BROOKLYN, N. Y., avoiding double ferriage and journey through New York City.

WESTWARD.

SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS daily at 1.30 a. m., arrives at Altoona at 4.56 a. m., Pittsburg 8.30 a. m.

PACIFIC EXPRESS daily at 3.10 a. m., arrives at Altoona at 7.40 a. m. and Pittsburg at 12.10 p. m.

WAY PASSENGER, daily, 8.18 a. m., arrives at Altoona 1.45 p. m. and Pittsburg 5.50 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN daily at 11.30 a. m., arrives at Altoona at 3.40 p. m. and Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m.

PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED, of Pullman Vestibule cars leaves daily at 3.00 p. m., arrives at Altoona at 6.10 p. m., and Pittsburg 9.15 p. m.

FAST LINE daily at 3.50 p. m., arrives at Altoona at 7.40 p. m., and Pittsburg at 11.30 p. m.

ALTOONA ACCOMMODATION, daily, 5.00 p. m. arrives at Altoona at 9.50 p. m.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS, daily at 7.30 p. m. arrives Altoona 10.45 p. m. and Pittsburg at 2.00 a. m.

EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG (daily except Sunday), 10.30 p. m.

WESTERN EXPRESS daily at 11.55 p. m. arrives at Altoona at 3.35 a. m. and Pittsburg at 7.15 a. m.

For MIFFLIN, 3.10, 8.18 and 11.20 a. m., 3.50, 5.00 and 10.30 p. m., daily, except Sunday. Sun days, 3.10, 8.18, 11.20 a. m., 3.50 and 5.00 p. m.

PHILAD'A & ERIE R. R. DIVISION.

WESTERN EXPRESS, daily, except Sunday, at 12.01 a. m., arrives at Sunbury at 1.35 a. m., and Williamsport 2.55 a. m.

NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily, at 3.30 a. m., arrives at Williamsport at 6.50 a. m., and Erie at 3.40 p. m.

NEWS EXPRESS, daily, at 8.15 a. m., arrives at Williamsport at 11.15 a. m., Lock Haven at 12.20 p. m.

NIAGARA EXPRESS daily (except Sunday) at 12.10 p. m., arrives at Williamsport at 3.00 p. m., Lock Haven at 4.10 p. m., Renovo at 5.15 p.m and Kane 9.20 p. m.

FAST LINE daily (except Sunday) at 3.55 p. m., arrives at Williamsport at 7.00 p. m., Lock Haven at 8.00 p. m., and Renovo at 9.00 p. m.

WILLIAMSPORT EXPRESS daily at 7.55 p. m., arrives at Sunbury 9.25 p. m., and Williamsport at 10.40 p. m.

Time cards and full information can be obtained at the ticket Office at the Station.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Time table of Through Trains in effect Jan. 6th, 1895. Close connection made in Union Depots, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and all points in West and Southwest. Close connections also made in Columbus and Chicago for points West and Northwest.

LEAVE HAGERSTOWN.

6.30 A. M.—Arrive at Frederick 8.35 A. M. Washington 9.20 A. M., Baltimore 10.30 A. M.

11.10 A. M.—Chicago Vestibuled Limited Express—Arrive at Frederick 2.20 P. M., Washington 2.53 p. m., Baltimore 4.40 p. m., Pittsburg 8.45 p. m., Youngstown 10.57 p. m., Akron 12.42 a. m., Chicago 11.00 a. m.

5.00 P. M.—For Columbus, Pittsburg, Chicago, Washington and Baltimore,

ARRIVE AT HAGERSTOWN,

9.00 A. M.—From Baltimore, Frederick, Winchester, Martinsburg, Cumberland and all through points west.

2.13 P. M.—From Baltimore, Washington, Frederick and all stations on the Main Line.

8.40 P. M.—From Baltimore, via Main Stem and via Washington and from Frederick and all points west.

LEAVE MARTINSBURG.

1.47 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Express Chicago 11.00 a. m., Pittsburg 8.45 p. m., Youngstown 10.57 p